The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2606 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Debate on the Resolution of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, on Pro-Slavery Aggression.

Three Fruitless Ballots for Speaker in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

Inquiry is about being made as to the liability to the Government of parties engaged in building the Stevens floating battery. This vessel was commenced in 1842, and half a million has been paid to the contractors. The Navy Department will not accept the vessel, even if finished. Who is responsible?

Dr. J. B. Gordon, of California, will be appointed Consul to Valparaiso, *vice* Trevitt, transferred to Callao. Col. J. R. Kelly, of Oregon, will receive the appointment of United States District Attorney for that State. Mr. J. O. Waterman has been appointed Surveyor of the port at Portland, Oregon.

Señor Tessara, the Peruvian Minister, who has been dangerously ill for several days, is somewhat better this evening.

Señor Mata returned, last evening, from New-York. Lieut.-Col. Lorenzo Thomas, Assistant Adjutant-General, is ordered to repair immediately to Washington, and to report for duty to the Secretary of War. Surgeon William Markwood will report to the commanding officer at Carlisle barracks for duty. Lieut. Turnbull, of the Topographical Engineers, has been detailed for light-house duty, and will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions. Major Graham, of the Second Dragoons; Lieut. Garrard, of the Second Cavalry, and Lieut. McRae, of the Mounted Riflemen, are appointed a Board to convene at Carlisle Barracks to examine the new bit to be presented by Wm. Bryant, and report whether it may be adopted, with advantage, for the mounted service. Lieut.-Col. Ripley is relieved from duty as member of the General Court Martial at West Point. Lieut. Mizner, of the Second Dragoons, is assigned to temporary duty in this city, and will report to the War Department for instructions. Q.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to relieve mail contractors.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to authorize the Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church to enter a certain tract of land in Wisconsin. Referred.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution to increase the Committee on Claims to seven. Adopted.

The Vice-President was authorized to appoint the two additional members.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished Mr. Douglas' resolution called up and made a special order for Tuesday at 1½ o'clock, as he wished to speak on it.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected, on the ground that a Committee had been appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry raid, and suggest any legislation which may be necessary. He referred to Mr. Douglas' remark that Mr. Buchanan's letter in reply to Gov. Wise was regarded by the South as an official announcement that the Constitution and laws conferred no power on the President to protect one State from invasion by another. For himself, he had formed no such impression. He thought it put the President in a false attitude, and desired the Secretary to read the correspondence, which was done. Mr. Davis remarked that it was evident from the letter of the President that he did not deny the power of the Federal Government to pass the necessary laws to protect the States from invasion. He only said that no power had been conferred on him to do what the Governor of Virginia asked. The power belonged to Congress, and not to the Executive. The President had no power to call out the military, and the policy of the founders of the Government was to restrict the Executive power. He never would be willing to grant the President power to call out the militia or to invade a State. The President's letter did not deny the power of Congress to pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution. He would never consent, from motives of temporary expediency, to invest the Executive with a great centralizing power.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said the Senator from Mississippi certainly could not have read his speech. He made no criticism on the President's letter—made no issue with him. His impression on reading the President's letter was that he thought the Constitution conferred no power on the Federal Government to interfere, though he might have meant that the Constitution and laws gave him (the President) no power; still, he desired to make no issue with the President. His only object was to secure the enactment of efficient laws to extend the constitutional power of Congress. He had carefully avoided putting any construction on his letter, and had no desire to assail the President or make issue with him. The Senator from Mississippi had intimated that he wanted legislation which would authorize the invasion of States, and then went on to show that the President did not differ with him.

Mr. Davis asked if he wished the President clothed with authority to enter the States and suppress conspiracies.

Mr. Douglas replied, No; he only wished the Grand Juries of the United States Courts to indict, and the Courts to punish the conspirators when convicted. He never wished to put any one at the head of the Army to seek out and punish offenders. He only wanted to give the Courts jurisdiction over these cases; but if a military force from one State be in the act of invading another, then he wanted to authorize the employment of a military force to repel the invasion.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked if he wished to include conspiracies which might be formed to attack or overturn the Government of the United States?

Mr. Douglas—Certainly. I would punish such conspiracies to the extent of the Constitutional power of the Government. He explained that he had addressed his resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee, because he understood that the Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Committee had doubted the power of Congress to pass the law which he had proposed.

Mr. Davis said said the Committee had not committed itself to any opinion on the subject. The Chairman had merely expressed his doubt whether, under the existing laws against treason, the crimes referred to could be punished.

Mr. Douglas denied the interpretation put on his speech. The law against treason did not meet the cases which he proposed to punish.

Mr. Davis was glad he had got a clear explanation from the Senator from Illinois. He repeated that the invasion of one State by the citizens of another could be punished under existing laws. It was not necessary to attack every one of the States to constitute treason. An attack on the Union itself was treason.

Mr. Douglas contended that an attack on Virginia, without the desire to affect the Federal Government, was only treason against Virginia. He would not, however, debate that point now. He was glad to see that two such patriots as the Senator from Mississippi and himself were so near an agreement.

Mr. Hunter's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be till Monday. Carried.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts (Rep.,) said that during the past seven weeks these halls have rung with disunion, and the Union threatened with disruption in the event of an election of a Republican President. Yesterday he had gathered up and presented some of these threats, and the Senator from Mississippi replied. He was glad to see, yesterday, some degree of feeling, and he took it as a premonitory symptom of retreat; and we shall see, during the session, many retreats from the position taken. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) charged the Republican Party with a practical secession in 1856. The call in 1856 was addressed to all men who were opposed to the spread of Slavery; and such a call would have summoned Washington and Jefferson. Men of the South did come, and some of these men were expelled from their States afterward. The Republican Party nominated a candidate, and laid down broad principles, but adopted no sectional policy or creed, and stands to-day where stood the men who framed the Constitution. So much for his right to speak to men who have adopted a new creed, and threatened to pull down the Government if they are not successful. The Republican Party stands on the old policy. But a new school is now attempted, and we, who choose to follow the Fathers, are threatened with a dissolution of the Union. The Senator from Mississippi objected because I had attended a festival at Boston in 1851. I stand to-day by every word of that speech. The report was not perfect, however. In that speech I did say then and there what I have said all my life, that I disagreed with those gentlemen on their views of the Constitution and Union, for I never uttered a word or dreamed a dream of hostility to the Union. But I did pay to them a tribute of respect for zeal and fidelity. I have paid the same tribute of respect to the Senator from Mississippi, for his ability and fidelity, and I disagree with his views about as much as I do with those of Garrison. One represents the one extreme, and the other the opposite. Mr. Wilson defended himself for paying a like tribute to the Englishmen. He said he would explain what he meant by slave power. He meant the political influence of Slavery upon this country. In the early history of the country, the political power of Slavery was utterly contemptible. The leading men of the South, and especially of Virginia, were opposed to the extension of Slavery. There was a small body of men who were in favor of Slavery, but now this body of men has increased till it is a great power, and till they have obtained the control of Southern States. Would Virginia send Washington here now, or Jefferson, with such avowals as he made on the subject of Slavery—avowals never equaled by any man on the continent? This power has banished all that class of statesmen, and also all the old Henry Clay Whigs, and, with few exceptions, all the old National men have been driven away, and this Congress now from the South is composed mainly of the disciples of Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Mason inquired if the Senator from Massachusetts meant by Slave Power the representation of slaves provided for by the Constitution?

Mr. Wilson said he meant the holding of four millions of slaves as property to the value of two or three thousand million dollars, and holding them as an element of political power. This power is a bold and aggressive power, which governs the Southern States and the Federal Government to-day. Slavery had made aggressions upon and denied the Right of Petition from a certain portion of the country—a right won by our ancestors on battle-fields. This right of petition was cloven down in these halls for seven years. Is not that an aggression on the rights of freemen? For asserting this right the Slave Power passed a vote of censure on John Adams, of Massachusetts; and Joshua R. Giddings, for submitting a series of resolutions, which he had a perfect right to do, was also censured. Again, after that, the mails of the United States were examined by postmasters in the Southern States. The mails were rifled, and in Charleston they were burned, and the Postmaster-General said he could not approve, but he would not condemn. Was not that aggression? Then came the question of Texas. For years the Neutrality laws were violated by this Power. There Mr. Calhoun, in a public dispatch, insulted the moral sense of the country by sending a disaptch to France, saying that the annexation of Texas was for the purpose of extending Slavery. When we came to the Free Territories, the Free States were in favor of preserving them, and the Democratic Party of the North took the same ground; but, under the pressure and iron rule of this power, the Democratic leaders of Free States abandoned their policy. And when California came as a Free State, this power held her here for months waiting for admission. Afterward came the Fugitive Slave law. If there was such a provision in the Constitution, there were also other provisions that should be carried out, and there are those who believe this provision unconstitutional. Then, Sir, came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Senator from Missouri here made complaint against us as violators of that Compromise. He says there was a bargain made, but when one party here acquired all the benefits, then the bargain was broken. Then, Sir, then followed the invasion of Kansas by five thousand Missourians, who took possession of the ballot-boxes, passed a Slave code, and passed laws making it a crime for a Northern man to say that Slavery did not exist in that Territory—he was liable to a two years' confinement in the penitentiary; and the men who led those bands have been appointed to office by the Government, and confirmed by this Senate. Then came the Lecompton Constitution. Was not that an aggression? It came to this Chamber, when it was well known it was not the sentiment of the people of Kansas. It was sought to force this Constitution on an unwilling people. Then came the English bill, which was an insult to Kansas. The Slave Power to-day is menacing and intriguing to keep Kansas out of the Union, with a Constitution of her own making. Then comes this new doctrine of the right of the master to carry his slave to the Territory, and hold him as property, under the Constitution of the United States. This is a new doctrine, and a new reading of the Constitution, which we reject. This is an aggressive policy, and is intended for the future. Then we had the Ostend Manifesto, which was a disgrace to the diplomacy of this country, in the face of the whole civilized world. Then came the Cuba question. More than five years ago, a proposition was made for a commercial treaty with that island, and had the Administration of the country had its interests at heart, they would have adopted this treaty; but the commercial interests of the country have been sacrificed because this power wished to acquire more territory to extend Slavery over. They have a law in South Carolina, that when a colored inhabitant and citizen of the Northern States comes to her ports in a vessel, he is seized, put into jail, the writ of the *habeas corpus* act denied him, and he is forced to bear his own expenses. In 1843 or 1844, Massachusetts sent to South Carolina one of her foremost advocates to have this law tested before the judicial tribunal of that State and the country. This law was pronounced by Wm. Wirt as unconstitutional; and Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, then on the bench of the Supreme Court, also said it was unconstitutional. But when Massachusetts sent one of the first lawyers of the country to test the question, he was forcibly expelled from the State, and they passed a law imposing the highest penalties on any person who came to that State for the purpose of obstructing that law by any legal process.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said those were police regulations, necessary for their personal protection.

Mr. Wilson said when South Carolina passed laws to protect herself she should not infringe on the rights of others. She had no right to imprison citizens of Massachusetts who had committed no offence.

Mr. Hammond said negroes were not citizens of the United States. The law complained of had been modified.

Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) compared these police regulations to the quarantine laws of the United States.

Mr. Wilson said the law had been declared unconstitutional by Wm. Wirt and Judge Johnson. Massachusetts sent a lawyer to Charleston to test the matter in the courts, and he was driven away.

Mr. Chesnut said circumstances justified the act. An insidious warfare had been waged by Massachusetts on the property of citizens of South Carolina. He believed the law constitutional. If, under excitement, an agent of Massachusetts was ejected, the fault lay with Massachusetts herself, who had created the excitement.

Mr. Hammond said he was Governor when Mr. Hoar came there. He knew him in Congress, and he took measures to protect him; he was escorted to the boat by the most respectable citizens of Charleston. Massachusetts had no right to send an agent there to create excitement. She could have got lawyers there to undertake the case.

A discussion then occurred between Messrs. Wilson and Chesnut as to the nature of the aggressions on the part of Massachusetts, of which the latter complained.

Mr. Wilson said no aggressions on the part of Massachusetts could be shown. He referred to the law of Virginia by which vessels are searched by State officials, and then forced to pay the expense of a search. These he characterized as unjust and unconstitutional. He next spoke of the threats of dissolution in case of the election of a Republican President. He wanted to know if the Democrats from the Free States were prepared for this?

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana (Dem.,) said if the action of the Republican Party caused a dissolution of the Union, the West would not remain with New-England, and would have nothing to do with her free-love and higher law isms.

Mr. Wilson wanted to know if the Senator would resist the inauguration of a Republican President?

Mr. Fitch said he would not regard the mere election as a cause for dissolution, but if the Union were dissolved on account of the Republican policy, the West would not remain associated with the North. Its natural association is with the South.

Mr. Wilson asked if the Senator did not write a letter in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. Fitch said the Senator could not divert attention from present issues by making a personal one. When young, and acting under early prejudices, he had entertained views which experience and observation had changed.

Mr. Wilson thought he might have more charity for those who had not changed their first impressions.

Mr. Fitch had no charity for those who, with long experience, were daily convicted of violations of the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson asked for the specifications, and after some further desultory debate, contended that Mr. Fitch had not been able to sustain his allegations.

Mr. Davis said, because he was born free, he would not submit to the rule of any party seeking to overturn the Constitution and laws. He reviewed at length Mr. Wilson's position, and defended the South against the charge of aggression.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Fessenden inquired if the Senator from Mississippi would consider the election of a President by the people, on a Republican Platform, as a sufficient cause for dissolution.

Mr. Davis replied that he had not read the platform, and could not tell; but if, for instance, the honorable Senator who now presided over the Senate (Mr. Foot, of Vermont) should be elected, he would not consider it cause, for he considered him a sound, conservative man, who would not swear to uphold the Constitution and then violate his oath.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) defended Texas from the charge of having received ten millions of dollars for territory to which she had no title. He reviewed the history of the matter, and contended that the claim of Texas to all territory east and north of the Rio Grande was clear and indisputable.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

On motion of Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, (American,) there was a call of the House with a view of affording the absentees time to arrive, preliminary to voting for Speaker.

The proceedings connected with this subject occupied nearly an hour.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) in order to procure the attendance of the absentees, moved to adjourn. This was determined in the negative—yeas 32, nays 190.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.,) said he came into the hall this morning to resist a vote to-day, but having learned that there was a general understanding yesterday that the House would vote without interruption for two weeks, unless a Speaker was sooner elected, he was not disposed to break through the arrangement, though he would not concede he was bound by it. He would withhold his vote until he found there was some reason to change his determination. He would not engage in this ridiculous farce and worse. When his vote could be of any service it should be had.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said the gentleman mistook. He (Craige) had entered into no such arrangement.

The House proceeded to vote.

When the name of Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,) was called, that gentleman referred to the fact that some of his friends had, without consultation with him, put his name in nomination for Speaker. It was done, doubtless, in the hope that the conservative elements would rally around him to defeat the common political enemy. He came here with no expectation or desire to preside over this deliberative body, nor did he consider himself competent for so responsible a duty. Being satisfied that the use of his name could do no good, he begged leave to withdraw it, thanking his friends for their favorable regard. He wished to say one thing. He did not deal in harsh language. Much had been said about secession. He would not now give his views on the merits of that question, but would content himself with the remark, namely, whatever sentiments may exist on the other side as to maintaining the Union at all hazards, he believed disunion was this day upon us. It might be in the power of the conservative elements to avert it, but it could not be done by the election of a Black Republican Speaker. The people of Texas were as devoted to the Union as any other citizens. They had manifested their devotion to it by as much liberality and by yielding up their separate nationality, and yet this same people and State are now resolved that it were better that the wheels of Government should be arrested to-day, and that there be no organization, rather than Mr. Sherman be placed in the Speaker's chair. The Legislature of Texas had appropriated $20,000 to pay the expenses, if necessary, of the Representatives of that State, in view of a still further struggle on this subject.

The roll call having been completed, the result was found to be:

Whole number of votes	226
Necessary to a choice	114
Mr. Sherman of Ohio, (Rep.)	109
Mr. Bocock of Virginia, (Dem.)	58
Mr. Smith of North Carolina, (American)	37
Mr. Davis of Indiana, (Independent)	5
Mr. McClernand of Illinois, (Dem.)	3

The remainder were divided among eight others.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House again vote, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to make a personal explanation, but if Mr. Etheridge's proposition of yesterday was received as binding, he was disposed to acquiesce and postpone his remarks till another time.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, (Dem.,) hoped that all sides would conform to the understanding, at least for a time.

Cries from the Republican side of "Call the roll."

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presumed there would be no objection to his colleague (Mr. McPherson) making a personal explanation if it were within the purview of the understanding.

Cries for a vote on the Republican side.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) did not consider he was bound by Mr. Etheridge's suggestion, and if he were disposed to speak he would not consider he was by doing so violating any understanding.

The Republicans again demanded a call of the roll.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.,) had not concurred in Mr. Etheridge's suggestion, which could not bind the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) was certain there was no binding obligation on him.

The Clerk explained that Mr. Etheridge yesterday suggested that the House vote some considerable time without making speeches. While it seemed that this was generally acquiesced in, the Clerk did not think himself authorized to note it on the minutes.

Renewed and impatient cries for a vote.

Mr. Jno. Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) understood that the House gave its assent to Mr. Etheridge's suggestion yesterday. Whether that is the humor of the House now, or is to be on future occasions, is a question to be determined. It seemed that the suggestion had this extent and no more. We are, he said, ready for the ballot.

Mr. Crawford, in reply to Mr. Cochrane, said Mr. Etheridge spoke for his own party—not for Democrats. There were not five men among the latter who thought they were entering into any such agreement.

Mr. Hickman, in view of the explanations, objected to Mr. Winslow's motion for a vote.

Cries from the Democratic side, "Too late."

Mr. Hickman—It is not too late. I make a point of order.

The Clerk said the previous question had been called on Mr. Winslow's motion.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (Am.,) was willing to test the solemn assurance of Mr. Etheridge, that if the House would vote for two weeks they could elect a Speaker.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) combated Mr. Hickman's point, that unless by unanimous consent the House could not proceed to vote for Speaker. The motion was made to that purpose without a single objection being interposed. The objection of Mr. Hickman came too late.

Mr. Crawford said the election rests with half a dozen men, who control this whole question, and who had not voted with either the Republican, Democratic or South American party. Not until they changed their position could there be an election.

Mr. Taylor, of Lousiana, (Dem.,) thought the better way was to refrain from discussion, which could only have the effect of producing a wider breach between the gentlemen opposed to the Republicans.

Mr. Winslow wanted another vote now. Let the discussion come afterward.

Mr. Hickman remarked that the other day the argument was used on the Administration side, when Mr. Hutchins offered a plurality resolution, that a simple ballot could not be had except by the unanimous consent of the House. He fully expressed himself in that opinion. He believed it was a sound conclusion, and he stood on it now. He objected to a vote only because it would produce no beneficial result at this time.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas (Dem.,) said he was not committed to the proposition that a vote for Speaker could not be taken, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) concurred to some extent in Mr. Etheridge's suggestion. They could obtain unanimity only by voting. Less speaking was necessary to produce an election.

Mr. Hickman was willing that his point of order should be voted down. Then he would offer a plurality resolution. That was as much in order as a motion to proceed to a ballot.

Mr. Sickles, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the spirit of the understanding was that the House should vote three times a day in the effort to elect a Speaker by a majority, and that any attempt to move the plurality rule would be regarded as a violation of that understanding. He replied to what he considered Mr. Hickman's extraordinary position, and contended that the latter's objection came too late. That any member could arrest a vote by his objection was absurd.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) was disposed to carry out Mr. Etheridge's proposition in good faith. The question was whether a few members should violate or disregard it and control the question here to-day.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) was willing to occupy the whole time every day in voting and doing nothing else. He deprecated the waste of so much time in crimination and recrimination. This had done more to retard the organization than all other causes combined.

Mr. Hickman finally withdrew his point of order.

The House then voted:

Whole number	226
Necessary to a choice	114
Mr. Sherman	110
Mr. Bocock	55
Mr. Smith, North Carolina	36
Mr. Davis, Indiana	7

The remainder were scattered among eleven other gentlemen.

The House voted a third time for Speaker, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	226
Necessary to a choice	114
For Mr. Sherman	109
For Mr. Bocock	51
For Mr. Smith, North Carolina	33
For Mr. Gilmer	4
For Mr. Davis, Indiana,	7
For Mr. Florence	4

The remaining votes were scattered among thirteen other candidates. Adjourned.

Presidential Prospects.

EFFECTS OF THE SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS—SENATOR SLIDELL—PROBABILITIES OF THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—OTHER TOPICS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

The speech delivered by Senator Douglas on Monday last continues to be the great topic of debate in all political circles. It has been received with intense enthusiasm by the people of Virginia, and has startled even the staid North Carolinians out of their conservative propriety. It is generally conceded that this demonstration has gone far towards settling the vexed question of the Charleston nomination; and the South, already convinced that Douglas is the only available candidate to win with, now also begins to confess that, in view of all the facts, he is the only candidate with whom another victory would be desirable, as a permanent security for their just rights in the Confederation. Success with Douglas, they say, would be a triumph of conservative opinion: success with any other aspirant, if at all possible, would be a mere temporary concession on the part of the North to the fear of dissolution.

Many Louisianians are here, fresh from Baton Rouge, where the State Legislature is now in session, and they give assurance that a large majority of that body are opposed to the reëlection of Senator John Slidell, the most prominent man canvassed as Slidell's successor being Hon. Miles Taylor, representative from the Second Congressional District of that State. There is a majority of 25 against the Houmas claimant, and the feeling adverse to him is rapidly rising in acerbity, from the fact that Mr. Slidell is charged with having bolted the regular nomination in his own Congressional District, and that he was the most active wire-puller in getting up the Independent American ticket in New Orleans, last Fall. The odd part of this charge is, that John Slidell should have supported Benjamin Harrison, candidate for Sheriff on that American ticket, when Mr. Harrison is the same man who dangerously assaulted and injured his brother, Hon. Thomas Slidell, Chief Justice of Louisiana, in the year 1855. It will be remembered that the assault resulted in partial insanity, and that Judge Slidell had to be removed to the Utica Lunatic Asylum.

The news from Texas and Arkansas is of the most cheering character to the friends of the Illinois candidate for the Presidency. These States do not select their Charleston delegates until next March; but the public feeling there is reported to be of a kind which justifies confident anticipations that Douglas men will be put on guard. It is thought possible that the first choice of Texas may be Gov. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; but failing to secure his nomination, the next vote will certainly be cast for Douglas. The significant fact with regard to Tennessee should not be overlooked, that Hon. George W. Jones, one of the most ardent and active friends of Judge Douglas in the country, was duly elected as Chairman of the Democratic State Convention in that State. Mr. Jones has written and published several able letters in support of the Popular Sovereignty doctrines enunciated by Mr. Douglas, and his nomination to the Chairmanship of the Convention was made and disputed as a test vote on the Douglas issue, pure and simple.

The prospects for organizing the House are still as remote as ever; but a confident belief is entertained by those intimate with Horace F. Clark, that he will finally be found right sides up prepared to vote for any national candidate when his vote will elect. It is charged by many Democratic Congressmen that the House would ere this have elected a gentleman from the State of Louisiana as Speaker, but for the hostility displayed against the project by the Administration. The gentleman in question, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, was perfectly unexceptionable to all national men on the floor, and could have concentrated the Anti-Lecompton vote—three out of the five being still prepared to vote for him.

A LOOKER ON.

From Western Mexico.

ARTILLERY OF THE LIBERAL ARMY—AN AMERICAN LEADER BEATEN—TACTICS OF MIRAMON.

From a private source at Acapulco, we learn only the artillery of the Liberal army, numbering about 2,000 troops, was engaged in the battle of the 21st, the main body of the troops, under Rocha Rojas, having failed to come up, owing, as was believed, to treachery. The artillery, which was under the command of Col. Haile, an American, from San Francisco, was cut to pieces, owing to the fact that Miramon's artillery was much heavier and of larger range than that of the Liberals. Col. Haile escaped to Mazatlan, where at last accounts he had purchased and was fitting out two small vessels, with which he intended to proceed to Manzanillo, for the purpose of capturing the two vessels seized in that port by Miramon.

When Miramon left the capital he had 5,000 troops in command, 2,000 of which, under Marques, were dropped at Guadalajara to cover Miramon's retreat, should he have been forced to make one.

Marques, it will be recollected, was at previous accounts in prison in Mexico, for his seizure of the two-million conducts at Tepic.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Interstate Courtesies.

THE MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LEGISLATURES IN COLUMBUS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The members of the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures reached Columbus at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and were conducted to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the General Assembly, in joint Convention, received and heartily welcomed them in an address by Gov. Dennison. Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, responded, returning grateful thanks, in the name of the people of his State, for their most cordial welcome. He expected a warm welcome from the people of Ohio, but was entirely unprepared for the greeting which had been given them. He would tell it to the people of Kentucky, and tell them, too, that all we have to do to keep the Government together is to see each other oftener and know each other better. Gov. Magoffin then introduced Col. Newcomb, of the Tennessee Legislature, who responded on behalf of his State. He said that while Congress cannot organize, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky can meet and greet each other as brethren. He eulogized the Union and Constitution. His speech was received with great applause. After the adjournment of the Convention, a meeting was extemporized, at which numerous speeches were made—the best of feeling and great enthusiasm prevailing.

Democratic Meetings in Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The Democratic meeting held here last night broke up in a row. Mr. Henry R. Jackson made a speech, sustaining the resolutions in favor of the Milledgeville Convention. A row commenced, and many withdrew. The meeting then adjourned.

Another meeting was organized, with Collector Boston as Chairman. Resolutions were passed declaring that the election of Seward, or any other Republican indorser of the Helper book, to the Presidency would be a just cause for dissolution of the Union. In such an event, those present pledged their lives, honor and fortunes to effect a disunion.

Virginia Legislature.

REPORT OF THE HARPER'S FERRY COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee on the Harper's Ferry affair have made a voluminous report, which closes with resolutions urging the arming and equipping of the militia, and the passage of laws encouraging domestic manufactures, and for the more prompt punishment of persons attempting to incite slaves to insurrection, and vindicating the course of Gov. Wise throughout the Harper's Ferry affair. Five thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

Anti-Slavery Society Convention at Boston

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is holding its annual Convention in one of the rooms of the Tremont Temple. Francis Jackson, President of the Society, presides. The annual report of the Treasurer shows the receipts of the past year to have been a little over $3,880; the expenditures $3,400. Most of the leading Abolition orators are present, but the meeting to-day was thinly attended.

The Mexican Frontier.

TROOPS RAISED IN TEXAS FOR SERVICE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 26.

A body of 1,000 picked men has been raised in Texas, and to-day a letter was forwarded from this city to Washington, proffering their services to the Government against Cortinas and asking for arms.

Fire in Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

A fire in East Cambridge last night destroyed the sewing machine factory of George Seeley, with its contents, on which the loss is $4 000, and the insurance $1,500; the coffin warehouse of Mr. Lockhart, loss $3,500, insured $1,500; and the stable and counting-room of Mr. Wm. H. Howland, loss $5,000, insured. A large quantity of lumber in the yards of W. C. Howland and Flint & Tufts, was destroyed. The total loss on buildings, lumber, &c., is $15,000.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The Democratic County Convention to-day was quite stormy. After a hard struggle the Administration wing of the party prevailed over the Douglasites by the election of their delegates to the Reading Convention. Resolutions of an indefinite character were passed. They contain no instruction for the delegates.

Burns Festival.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 26.

The Burns Association of this city celebrated the 151st anniversary of the poet's birthday by a splendid supper at the Stanley House last evening. Over one hundred guests were present. The occasion was one of great interest and enjoyment.

A Rowdy Shot in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 26.

A notorious rowdy, named David Houck, was shot this morning in a tavern by John McPherson.

Death of Prof. Espy.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 26.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati announces the death of Prof. James P. Espy, of the National Observatory at Washington, of paralysis.

Launch of the Sloop-of-War Richmond.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The steam sloop-of-war *Richmond* was successfully launched, to-day, in the presence of an immense crowd.

Prof. Felton Elected President of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 26.

Cornelius Conway Felton, the present learned Greek Professor, has been elected, by a unanimous vote, President of Harvard College in place of Rev. James Walker, resigned.

Non-arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26—12 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now over-due, with Liverpool dates to the 11th, and Queenstown of the 12th inst. The weather is cold, and the sky overcast.

Non-Arrival of the America, &c.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 26—8 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the *America*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

The Nova Scotia Legislature opened its session to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Screw Steamship Teutonia.

The screw steamship *Teutonia*, of the Hamburgh line, from Southampton on the 8th inst., arrived here last evening.

She brings London evening papers of the 7th, thus affording intelligence a few hours later than that by the *Africa*.

Report says that Victor Emanuel, on New-Year's day, in reply to the hope of the Neapolitan Ambassador that all would be arranged peacefully, said, "How arranged in peace?—not at all; the cannon will settle that;" and to the Spanish Ambassador, "Tell your Queen she ought to unite with me, and not believe all those *pastici* of the priests."

A letter from Rome says money is coming in from Ireland, Bavaria and the Catholic States of Germany, but the Papal Government wants men. Recruiting is going on by the Nuncii. The recruits from Vienna and Munich arrive here *viâ* Ancona and Trieste.

Cardinal Wiseman has promised an Irish brigade.

The pamphlet *Le Pope et le Congress* was known at the Vatican the same day it appeared at Paris. M. Sacconi, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, had received the proof-sheets of it, which he forwarded by a special courier to Rome. The effect produced upon the Pope was immense. The same courier was sent back to Paris with a dispatch instructing the Papal representative to ask for a formal and public denial from Count Walewski of any participation of the Government in the pamphlet in question.

The reply given by the French Minister was evasive, and did not satisfy the Roman Government. A Council of Cardinals was held on the 28th of December, in which the following decisions were adopted:

1. Suspension of the departure of Cardinal Antonelli for Paris until the temporal rights of the Church were recognized as the basis of all discussion in the Congress.
2. Immediate increase of the Papal Army for the defence of the States of the Church.
3. Publication of a solemn declaration, condemning the pamphlet *Le Pape et le Congrès*.

This last decision was put into execution next day, by an official protest in the *Giornale di Roma*.

The Circassians are rapidly emigrating to Turkey. Some 16,000 have arrived at Constantinople, and 8,000 more have assembled at Kurtch.

The funds were firmer in London on the 7th, but business was quiet. Exchange on Austria had risen in consequence of the renewed disquietude which prevails at Vienna. The applications for the new Canadian Loan had reached £12,000,000 sterling. The Bank of England had raised its price for fine gold from £3 17s. 10½d to £3 18s.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COLLISION.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest at Yonkers—Verdict Withheld.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Thos. W. Field, which was adjourned over from Monday, was resumed yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the Town Hall at Yonkers, before Coroner Wm. H. Lawrence and the jury. Mr. Pemberton, the District-Attorney of Westchester County, was present, and conducted the examination the same as on Monday. The following additional testimony was given:

Nelson H. Baker, sworn: Was passenger on the Express train the day of the accident; was in the car next to the last when the collision occurred; heard the Sing Sing train coming just before the collision, and exclaimed, "We're being run into;" had no intimation from any officer of the road that a train was approaching; our train had been standing from seven to nine minutes when the collision occurred; immediately after stopping, heard Mr. Simpson tell some one to go back with the flag; he spoke loud enough to be heard the length of three cars.

John R. Bostwick, sworn: This witness was formerly a conductor on the Hudson River Road, and his testimony merely went to show that Robert Hartley, the flagman who neglected his duty in not going back to the curve at the time of the accident, bore the character of a faithful employe at the time witness was a conductor on the road.

H. R. Miller, sworn: Am wholesale grocer No. 79 South-street, New-York; was sitting in the third car from the rear of the express train at the time of the collision; the first thing I noticed after our train stopped I saw a man take down a red flag and go back; I remarked, "There goes the red flag, there is danger;" think the flagman started back rather slow; afterwards saw the conductor wave his hand to him to go on; our train had been standing five or six minutes when we were run into.

John Allendorf, sworn: Was head brakeman of the express train from Albany at the time of the collision; saw the Sing Sing train when it came round the curve; it was running, I should think, at a speed of thirty miles an hour; the collision took place about five minutes after our train stopped; as soon as we stopped, the conductor, Mr. Simpson, told me to tell Hartley to go back with the flag; I did so; after I told Hartley, he walked on toward the curve; should think the collision occurred within four minutes after I gave the order to the flagman; don't know whether the flagman had time to reach before the Sing Sing train came in sight or not.

Clark Beck, sworn: Am a photographic artist, residing in Sing Sing; was in the third car from the rear of the Express train at the time of the collision; think our train had been standing eight minutes when the collision occurred; should think the collision occurred about 1,000 feet below the curve; heard the whistle of the Sing Sing train before we were run into; immediately jumped from my seat, but had not time to get to the door before the engine struck us; had no other warning of an approaching train; our train ran slower than usual from Sing Sing, particularly after passing Scarborough station.

Thos. W. Field, sworn: Am husband of the lady who was killed by the collision; got on board the express train at Rhinebeck; we had been detained twice before the detention when the catastrophe occurred; at the place of the first detention I asked an officer of the road whether any train was following us, and he gave me no reply; think we were detained each time from ten to fifteen minutes; when we stopped the last time I went to the rear platform of the last car, and saw the flagman a short distance from the train; he loitered along, turned around frequently, and held his flag drooping; I returned to where my wife sat, and while talking to her I heard a whistle; I went back to the platform and asked a man standing there what that was, and he said it was the whistle of an "up" train; I then got off the car and saw the conductor, who asked me for my tickets, and I gave them to him; I remarked to him that we were standing near a curve; he replied that there were plenty of signals; I then got on board the train again to look for seats for myself and wife in a forward car; I could find none unoccupied, and while passing through the second car from the rear I saw some one who I thought was the conductor jump from the train; I then jumped off myself on the river side; after I had jumped off I saw the Sing Sing train coming round the curve; I thought it would certainly stop before it reached our train; but it did not, and in a moment the collision occurred; I should think the Sing Sing train was running at a speed of at least thirty miles the hour; I don't think the flagman had gone more than 200 feet from our train when the collision occurred. (The witness was here asked to identify the flagman, who was sitting in the audience, and did so.) I think that the flagman had plenty of time to reach the curve, by going at a moderate walk; the distance from the place where our train was standing to the curve is about 1,000 feet; am City Surveyor of Brooklyn, and accustomed to estimate distances; I think the Sing Sing train was slackened but little, if any, after it came round the curve; could not say whether the engine was reversed or not.

John Archer, sworn: Am agent of the Hudson River Railroad at Sing Sing; the Albany Express train on the day of the accident arrived at Sing Sing at 3:38 P. M.; its regular time was 3:11; the Sing Sing way train left there at 3:49 P. M; no word was left at Sing Sing that day that the Express train was disabled.

James Read, sworn: Am station agent of the Hudson River Railroad at Scarborough; the Albany express train passed Scarborough on the day of the accident at 3:45 P. M., at a speed of about twenty-five miles per hour; the collision took place about one and a half miles below Scarborough station; the Sing Sing way train passed Scarborough station at one and a half minutes before four o'clock P. M.; a white flag was displayed when the Sing Sing train passed; no other signal was displayed after the express train passed; it is not required; the express train had been past Scarborough station thirteen and a half minutes when the Sing Sing train arrived; the Sing Sing train went past the station at a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles per hour; the distance from Sing Sing to Scarborough is one and a quarter miles.

Mr. Pemberton—I perceive that you make the Sing Sing train nine and a half minutes in running from Scarborough to Sing Sing.

Witness—It may be a little more than a mile and a quarter.

Q.—What time do you go by? A.—Well, I go by my own time; I regulate my watch once in awhile by the conductor's; I set it last Spring.

To a Juror—It now lacks fifteen minutes of five o'clock by my watch, (this agreed with the juror's watch.)

Samuel Kiersted, sworn: This witness testified that he was riding with the engineer of the express train when it arrived at Sing Sing, and that he informed the engineer of the Sing Sing train at Sing Sing, that the steam pipe of the express engine was leaking, and told him to "look out for us."

Chas. R. Whale, sworn: Was brakeman of the Sing Sing train when collision occurred; our train went round the curve at a speed of from 25 to 28 miles per hour; I applied the patent brake while going round the curve, before the whistle was sounded; when the whistle blew I applied the hand brake; we slacked up at the rate of about ten miles per hour before the collision occurred.

The case was here submitted to the Jury without any remarks from the Coroner. The Jury retired at 7 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock, the time of the starting of the last train from Yonkers, our reporter was informed by the foreman of the Jury that they had not agreed upon the precise form of the verdict, and did not wish it published, as it might interfere with the legal proceedings against the parties implicated. Enough, however, was said to warrant the statement that Robert Hartley, the flagman of the express train, to whose negligence the collision was proved to be mainly attributable, will be presented for indictment on a charge of manslaughter. He was present at the investigation yesterday, but quitted the room immediately after the close of Mr. Field's testimony. It was reported at Yonkers during the evening that he had left the place, and as the telegraphic communication between Yonkers and New-York was suddenly cut off, early in the evening, it was surmised that he had fled to New-York. Mr. Pemberton, the District-Attorney, came down in the late train last evening for the purpose of securing his arrest before he shall have time to escape.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE VERA CRUZ MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—Notice has been received at the Post-office Department of the withdrawal of the steamship *Tennessee* from the New-Orleans and Vera Cruz route, where she has been temporarily employed in transporting the mails semi-monthly for the postages as compensation, under act of June 14, 1858. The proprietor announces that he has been compelled to abandon this service on account of the insufficiency of the mail compensation, as restricted by the aforesaid act, the business between the two ports not warranting the running of steamers unless they are aided by a remunerative mail contract. He expresses the hope that Congress will appreciate the necessity of making such special provision for the mail service on this route as will enable him to run his steamers without loss: and states that when such provision is made he will be prepared to put the service again in operation.—*Constitution.*

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Times Past and Times Present.

Kingston, Jamaica, December, 1859.

As briefly as possible—for the theme is threadbare—I must endeavor to give your readers an approximate idea of the decline of Jamaica, ere I attempt to explain the causes of that decline or point out the political and social abuses and anomalies for which, it seems to me, a remedy must be found before the island can be restored to its ancient prosperity. I do not think it can be disputed—if history and statistics are to be believed—that, since the abolition of the Slave-trade fifty-two years ago, Jamaica has never for a moment paused in her downward career. I do not think it can be disputed—if actual observation is to be relied upon—that she has not, even yet, reached the lowest point of possible depression. Lower still she can sink—lower still she must sink, if her people are not imbued with a more pregnant patriotism—if the governing classes are not stimulated to more energetic action, and are not guided by more unselfish counsels.

I know of no country in the world where prosperity, wealth, and a commanding position have been so strangely subverted and destroyed, as they have been in Jamaica, within the brief space of sixty years. I know of no country in the world where so little trouble has been taken to investigate the causes of this decline, or to remedy the evils that have depressed the colony. The partisans of Slavery, it is true—the sufferers, who have commanded the ear of the world and have enlisted its sympathies in their behalf—have represented, and with a large coloring of reason, that all this widespread ruin is to be attributed to Emancipation only. But thinking and intelligent men are no longer convinced by these stale complaints. They cannot now be brought to believe that the liberation of 350,000 slaves, whatever may have been its first effect, is the origin, and only origin, of the poverty and distress that prevail in the island at the present day. British Emancipation may have been unwise; regarded as a great social revolution, the manner in which the scheme was executed must be utterly condemned; private rights were violated, and their sacredness was eclipsed by the splendor of an act which gave freedom to a people who never knew what freedom was;—but the ruin attributed to it is, in Jamaica, too broad and too deep to be set down any longer as the effect of that one solitary cause. No other English island has the natural advantages that Jamaica possesses; no other English island exhibits the same, or anything like the same, destitution; yet all have passed through the same experience—all have undergone the same trial.

Tempora mutantur should be the Jamaican motto. *Tempora mutantur* with a vengeance! Only sixty years ago, and the dream of Emancipation had not been dreamt even by a Wilberforce, and the then greatest slave-trading country in the world was but opening its national eyes to the iniquity of the accursed traffic. How vehemently the planters stood up for their right (who dare dispute it?) to steal Mandingoes and Eboes from the African coast! How forcibly, in those days, did they represent the unfriendliness of Slavery to population, and groan over an annual diminution of slave property which only the African trade could keep up to the scanty figure of a bare sufficiency! Their representations had, at least, the merit of being true; for though 600,000 slaves, at the lowest estimate, were brought to Jamaica during the Eighteenth Century, it is well known that, at the end of that period, the slave population of the whole Island was not much more than one half of that amount. It was computed by the political economists of the day that Jamaica required an annual supply of 10,000 slaves to provide against the wear and tear of life; and the statement will appear by no means incredible to those who have examined the statistics of Cuban Slavery at the present time. In spite of this immense traffic, ruthlessly and recklessly carried on, Jamaica was never adequately supplied with labor. The slaves were overworked to satify their masters' lust for gain, and to this the great mortality has been mainly attributed. That great mortality ceased with the extinction of the Slave-trade, for the planters found it incumbent upon them to take more care of their property; nevertheless, in spite of all their precautions, the decrease of slaves each year by death, without reference to the decrease by manumission, was considerably larger than the increase by birth; and the deficit, now, could not be supplied.

There are many who believe that great crimes against society, in nations as in individuals, are followed by certain punishment; and, to such, the impoverished condition of the Jamaica planters of the present day will seem but a natural consequence of a long reign of avarice and cruelty, of extravagance and oppression. I do not seek to take up this parable against them. But, it is not to be denied, that they are the chief if not the only sufferers. The large landed proprietors and merchant potentates of the island—these are the men who have fallen from their high estate. The slaves of other days, the poor, the peasantry—these are the men who have progressed, if not in morality, at least in material prosperity, as in subsequent letters I shall have ample opportunity to show. If the change could be traced solely to emancipation, I should be loth to justify emancipation, believing as I do that it would be wholly inconsistent with morality or the dictates of a sound policy, to degrade that portion of the population which controlled the elements of civilization, in order to enrich an ignorant and undisciplined people. But the decline of Jamaica has been so stupendous as of itself to create a doubt whether it can be laid, in whole or even in part, to the emancipation of the slaves. A witness can prove too much; and the advocates for a slave system for Jamaica have appealed to a testimony which places their case in this very category.

It will be found upon examination that the most prosperous epoch of Jamaican commerce was that embraced in the seven years immediately preceding the abolition of the Slave-trade. Yet even then it is a notorious fact, to be proved by Parliamentary Blue Books, that over 150 estates on the Island had been abandoned for debt. During the seven years indicated—that is from 1801 to 1807—the sugar exports of Jamaica amounted annually to an average of 133,000 hhds. During the seven years *succeeding* the year in which the Slave-trade was abolished—from 1807 to 1814—the annual exports fell off to an average of 118,000 hhds. During the next seven years—from 1814 to 1821—the annual average was about 110,000 hhds.; from 1821 to 1828, it was 96,000 hhds., and from 1828 to 1835 it was 90,000 hhds.—thus showing a steady decline, not so alarming, it is true, as the decline of subsequent years (for the whole sugar exportation of Jamaica is now only 30,000 hhds.) but sufficiently serious to demonstrate that Jamaica had reached its maximum prosperity under Slavery, and had commenced to deteriorate nearly thirty years before the Emancipation act was passed, and many years before the design of such a measure was conceived, or Mr. Canning's note of warning was sounded in West Indian ears. A comparison of Jamaican exports in 1805, her year of greatest prosperity, with her exports in 1859, must appear odious to her inhabitants. In the former year the Island exported over 150,000 hhds. of sugar, and in the latter year she exported 28,000 hhds. The exports of rum and coffee exhibit the same proportionate decrease. The exportation of pimento only has increased—to be explained by the fact that a large number of small settlers cultivate this article for sale.

If the City of Kingston be taken as an illustration of the prosperity of Jamaica, the visiter will arrive at more deplorable conclusions than those pointed out by commercial statistics. It seems like a romance to read to-day, in the capital of Jamaica, the account of that capital's former splendor. Its "magnificent churches"—now time-worn and decayed—are scarcely superior to the stables of some Fifth-avenue magnate. There is not a house in the city in decent repair; not one that looks as though it could withstand a respectable breeze; not a wharf in good order; not a street that can exhibit a square yard of pavement; no sidewalks; no drainage; scanty water; no light. The same picture of neglect and apathy greets one everywhere. In the business part of the town you are oppressed with its inactivity. Clerks yawn over the counters, or hail with greedy looks the solitary stranger who comes in to purchase. If a non-resident, he is made to pay for the dullness of the market, and leaves a hotel, a store or a livery-stable, tolerably well fleeced. Prices that in New-York would be deemed exorbitant, must be paid by strangers for the common necessities of life. The Kingstonians remind me much of the Bahama wreckers. Having little or nothing themselves, they look upon a steamer-load of California passengers, cast away in their harbor for a night or a day, as very Egyptians, whom it is not only their privilege but their duty to despoil.

There is nothing like work done in Kingston, except perhaps in the establishments of a few European or American merchants, or on the piers, now and then, at the loading or unloading of vessels. The city was originally well laid out, but it is not ornamented with a single tree, and the square, in a central location, is a barren desert of sand, white-hot with exposure to the blazing sun. The streets are filthy, the beach lots more so, and the commonest laws of health are totally disregarded; wreck and ruin, destitution and neglect. There is nothing new in Kingston. The people, like their horses, their houses, and all that belongs to them, look old and worn. There are no improvements to be noted, not a device, ornament, or conceit of any kind to indicate the presence of taste or refinement. The inhabitants, taken *en masse*, are steeped to the eyelids in immorality; promiscuous intercourse of the sexes is the rule; the population shows an unnatural decrease; illegitimacy exceeds legitimacy; abortion and infanticide are not unknown. Kingston looks what it is, a place where money has been made, but can be made no more. It is used up and cast aside as useless. Nothing is replaced that time destroys. If a brick tumbles from a house to the street, it remains there; if a spout is loosened by the wind, it hangs by a thread till it falls; if furniture is accidentally broken, the idea of having it mended is not entertained. The marks of a listless, helpless poverty are upon the faces of the people whom you meet, in their dress, in their very gait.

Have I described a God-forsaken place, in which no one seems to take an interest, without life and without energy, old and dilapidated, sickly and filthy, cast away from the anchorage of sound morality, of reason, or of common sense? Then, verily, have I described Kingston in 1859. Yet this wretched hulk is the capital of an island the most fertile in the world; it is blessed with a climate most glorious; it lies rotting in the shadow of mountains that can be cultivated from summit to base, with every product of temperate and tropical regions; it is mistress of a harbor where a thousand line-of-battle ships can safely ride at anchor.

The once brimming cup of Kingston's prosperity has been indeed emptied to the dregs. It offers no encouragement that this splendid island inheritance, wasted through riotous living in times past, will ever be redeemed. You must look beyond Kingston for the grounds of such a hope. You must escape from its sickly atmosphere and the listless indifference of its people. You must learn, as you can learn from the most casual observation, that the Island, unlike others that can be mentioned, is in no exhausted condition; but is fresh and fair, and abundantly fertile as ever, with every variety of climate, and capable of yielding every variety of product. Up in these tremendous hills you may enjoy the luxury of a frosty night; down upon the plains you may bask in the warmth of a fiery sun. There you can raise potatoes, here you can raise sugar cane. There you will find interminable forests of wild pimento, here interminable acres of abandoned properties—a mass of jungle and luxuriant vegetation choking up the deserted mansions of Jamaica's ancient aristocracy. Scenes most wonderfully fair, most picturesque, but most melancholy to look upon; scenes that a limner might love to paint, but from which an American planter would turn in disgust and contempt.

This magnificent country—wanting nothing but capital and labor for its complete restoration to a prosperity far greater than it ever yet attained—is now sparsely settled by small negro cultivators, who have been able to purchase their plots of land for £2 and £3 an acre. With a month's work on their own properties, they can earn as much as a year's labor on a sugar estate would yield them. They are superior, pecuniarily speaking, to servitude; and by a law of nature, that cannot be gainsaid, they prefer independence to labor for hire. Why should they be blamed? But the fact remains that the island is nearly destitute of labor; that through want of labor it has been reduced; and by an adequate supply of labor can it only be restored. Covering an area of four millions of acres, Jamaica has a population of 378,000, white, black and mulatto. This makes about eleven acres to each person. In the flourishing island of Barbados the proportion is nearly one and a half persons to each acre. If Jamaica were as thickly populated as Barbados, it would contain over five millions of souls, and would export a million hogsheads. Till its present population has been doubled and trebled, no material improvement can be looked for. But where is the money—where are the vigor and the energy necessary to obtain this population? Whose fault is it that these are wanting, and that Jamaica, with far greater advantages than Trinidad or Guiana, has failed to follow the footsteps of their success? Is this also the result of emancipation?

I propose to visit the interior of this Island, and to describe in subsequent letters, and within such compass as your space will permit, the civil and social condition of the people, who are generally supposed, by their indolence and improvidence, to have plunged themselves and their island into hopeless ruin. And while I do not expect to find that freedom has produced that millenium, even for the negro, that Abolitionists pretend—while I know that I shall find a people falling far short, very far short, of the European or American standard of morality, or education, yet I think I shall prove that other evils besides their emancipation have contributed to the decline of the Island; that other wrongs besides emancipation must be righted before a change for the better can take place; and that a restoration of Slavery, were that within the bounds of possibility, would not only fail to restore Jamaica's prosperity, but would sink her in deeper destruction.

W. G. S.

Washington Irving as a Writer of French.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.

M. Jules Lecomte has just published, in the *Monde Illustré*, an autograph letter from the late Washington Irving, addressed to a literary gentleman of this city, and which is inserted *verbatim et literatum*, in order to show the kind of French written by the illustrious deceased. It is rather a curious specimen of French, and I here append it, exactly as published in the French journal. I ought to add that the letter was written three years ago, to a gentleman who had just published a French translation of Mr. Irving's works. The following is the letter:

"En écrivant comme cela sur mes ouvrages, vous avez été bien aimable, monsieur, mais bien plus vous l'avez été surtout pour me l'envoyer. Si je n'étais pas à la campagne quand arriva le paquet postal, bien sûr vous receviez ma réponse plus prochaine. Très-flatté je fus à vous lire, et très-flattée doit aussi être votre pays, car vous me paraissez un des vrais critiques qui y sont. Par malheur nous le voyons bien d'ici (et de loin comme il faut pour mieux voir ou bien juger des choses de la partie morale,) en France la critique n'est plus! Après dix ans retiré dans ma retraite à Sunnyside, où vous admettre me rendrait bien flatté et chaleureux, j'ai arrangé mon affaire pour lire tous les journaux de Londres et de Paris relatifs à la littérature dont le mouvement en essor fut si magnifique depuis 1818 jusqu'à 1838, dix ans de grande commotion par la poésie et le théâtre. C'était mon goût de lire tout cela, et depuis plusieurs années tristement. Peu d'œuvres et surtout pas *du tout de critique*. On est trop passionné, trop vindicatif, trop compromis par des coteries pour juger noblement et avec utilité pour le public, bien occupé pour tous ses intérêts de l'argent, et indécis pour savoir où est le bien, ou est le mal dans la littérature. Anarchie dans cette littérature comme dans votre art; plus d'écloe et pas de tradition, monsieur, pardonnez-moi! C'est cela qui m'a flatté dans votre critique, car c'est *critique* et pas *louange* aveugle, c'est-à-dire une chose de compaisance, sans prix pour un cœur élevé qui la lit en ne s'abusant pas sur le mérite de ses ouvrages, et qui doit terminer de plus le bien qu'on dit des parties louables, si on condamne franchement les parties reprochables. Pour cela, monsieur, je vous honore, et je suis bien flatté que vous m'avez supposé un homme à entendre la vérité.

Non, plus de critique dans votre journalisme, et rien que des passions hostiles ou des complaisances coupables. On voit clairement que toujours le critique pense à l'auteur plus qu'il ne pense à l'œuvre, et que soit le désir de le flatter, soit l'intention de le peiner, dirige sa plume avec louanges trop chaleureuses ou dénigrement trop méprisant. Nous sommes quelquefois bien surpris et indignés des petites œuvres que nous trouvons après que, sur les éloges des critiques, nous avons avec confiance voulu nous en régaler! Aussi bien souvent quelque chose de bon est maltraité, surtout dans les théâtres, parce que là il y a beaucoup de passions et d'intérets agités plus que pour la librairie. Je citerai par exemple combien j'ai trouvé de scandale dans les excessifs et aveugles éloges donnés par (......) au sujet de (......,) le même critique qui, avant trois mois, avait si malicieusement et hostilement traité (......,) ce qui m'a indigné, ayant lu l'ouvrage, un bon ouvrage! M. *** lui, trouve que tout est bien et bon, à la Pangloss, et ne croit rien digne d'être par lui, sérieusement discuté. L'autre, M. *** ne se plait qu'à abattre ce qu'il serait je crois impossible à lui d'élever."

And here followed some criticisms upon French writers, which M. Lecomte thought too sharp and too personal to appear in print.

MALAKOFF.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The first fire engine was built in 1663.

A steamer launched on the Clyde in 1814 is still afloat.

The power derived from the combustion of a pound of coal equals that from the decomposition of nine pounds of zinc in a galvanic battery.

The *Helen Coran*, an iron steamship of twenty tons burden, with a company of five people, made a transatlantic voyage last year.

Melted snow produces about one-eighth its bulk of water.

A locomotive driving-wheel six feet in diameter makes 280 turns in running a mile.

Britannia Ware is an alloy of 85½ parts tin, 10½ antimony, 3 zinc, and 1 copper.

An alloy of 3 parts tin, 5 lead, and 8 bismuth, melts at less than 212 degrees of heat, which is the temperature of boiling water.

In the manufacture of Whitworth's standard guages, the workmen measure to the twenty-thousandth part of an inch.

Gongs or signal bells, to convey orders to engineers, are not used on English steamboats; all orders are passed by word of mouth by a boy, from the captain on the wheel-house to the engineers below deck. "Eezurr" (ease her,) and "stawpurr" (stop her,) correspond to one and two bells on American boats.

Spring steel is made in New-Jersey which bears 142,500 pounds per square inch, and an extension of 1-250th of its length, without permanent change, after the set of the first trial. This extensibility is less, but the strength much greater than is elsewhere reported for steel of spring temper by reliable authorities.

The highest spire in the world is that of Strasbourg Minster, 474 feet. The next is St. Stephens', Vienna, 469. Then follow Notre Dame, Antwerp, 466; and Salisbury Cathedral, England, 404. These are all in Gothic architecture. St. Paul's, London, (Classic,) is also 404 feet high. The highest spire in America is that of Trinity Church, (Gothic,) New-York, 284 feet. The twin spires of Cologne Cathedral will each be, when completed, 500 feet high.

At the mines of Traversella, in Savoy, magnets revolving on a wheel are used to pick up the iron from the powdered ore, leaving the copper-pyrites behind.

The four armor-coated war ships, named by the London *Times* "Rams," are to have iron side-plates 4 inches thick, which experiment has proved capable of resisting shot. The vessels are to be 20 feet longer and 15 broader than the *Persia*, and are intended to steam 14 knots an hour.

The manufacturers of Troy have, by mixing different irons, produced one that will resist a tensile strain of 100,000 pounds per square inch of section. 60,000 pounds is considered about the average of good iron.

The speed of the North River steamboats of 1812 and 1813 was a little over six miles an hour, or twenty-four hours from New-York to Albany.

A puddled steel ship, 120 feet long by 20 feet beam, and drawing only three feet of water, is soon to be placed in the Bay of Panama.

The longest railway line in England is the London and Northwestern, 910 miles; the Northeastern is 746. Eight railroads have their termini in London, and their gross receipts are close upon a million dollars per week. The total railway receipts in Great Britain are two and a half million dollars per week. The total investment in these roads is about $1,963,413,775.

Lord Ross' great telescope is a reflecting telescope; the concave mirror or speculum is 6 feet in diameter, 5½ inches thick at the edges, and 5 inches thick at the center, and weighs about three tons. It is composed of copper and tin—126 parts of copper to 57½ of tin. Its focal distance is about 54 feet. It was ground with emery under water by the power of a small steam-engine, and the process of grinding occupied six weeks. The whole telescope weighs 15 tons.

The Cumberland (McCallum truss) Bridge, at Nashville, just completed, has two side spans of 200 feet each, and two draw-spans of 120 feet each, being probably the largest in the world. The total length of the draw is 200 feet, and its weight 285 tons. It can be turned one-quarter round by one man in four minutes. The draw-pier is 30 feet diameter at the top, 34½ at the bottom, and 68½ high containing 2,295½ perches of masonry. The depth of the river at low water is twelve feet, at high water 69 feet. The chief engineer is A. Anderson, Esq.

Fifty stoves of the ordinary size for house-warming, will not burn or chemically change into its element, so much air as one pair of human lungs, therefore the effect of stoves, in this particular, is not so frightful as many have supposed.

Steam carriages will not generally frighten horses, if there is a horse in front of them, appearing to draw them, while, in fact, the propulsion is all done by steam. Smoke and steam, and the noise of the blast, may frighten country horses that are not used to the commotion of city streets, but these features should not be allowed in the streets. The mere fact of self-propulsion is above the appreciation of a horse, and all that is required is to deceive him by a show of animal power.

The Difficulty between Mr. Graham and Col. McCunn.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

Some of the newspapers have published erroneous statements in reference to a collision with Mr. McCunn, in Wall-street, on Saturday last. The facts are these:

As Mr. McCunn was approaching the entrance to his office, in company with another person, Mr. Charles K. Graham, who was standing below it, alone, approached him face to face, and struck him with a light cane which broke in two, and then followed up the attack with two or three blows from his fist, in Mr. McCunn's face. Mr. De Witt C. Graham stood on the steps of the Custom-house at the time, which is on the opposite side of the way, and seeing a crowd gather, crossed the street. As he was in the act of picking up a piece of the cane, Mr. McCunn struck him, when he returned the blow, and the crowd then interfered.

After they had left, some of their friends observed Mr. McCunn prowling around the neighborhood, pistols protruding from his pockets, with a number of bullies. The Messrs. Graham are now endeavoring to get the names of these men, so that they can take the proper legal proceeding against *them*—in which event the facts of the assault may become the subject of judicial examination. It will then be seen that no advantage was taken of Mr. McCunn, and *which* of the parties got the "best of the encounter."

New-York, Monday, Jan. 23, 1860.

We certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM.
DE WITT C. GRAHAM.

Arrest of an Extensive Forger.—James Buchanan *alias* J. B. Ross, *alias* J. Scretched, supposed to have been engaged in forgeries to the amount of $100,000, was arrested in Pittsburgh on Monday evening. He was living in magnificent style at one of the first-class hotels with his mistress and a slave whom he had lately purchased for $2,000. The latter, whose name is Robert Burnell *alias* Smith, is nearly white, and seemed to be made in every respect an equal of his master, who went with him to the various billiard saloons and restaurants. At the time of his arrest the alleged criminal had no money on his person of any amount. He claims that some of his accomplices have proved false.

SWILL MILK.

History of the Agitation of the Subject—The Recent Report of the Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine.

The date of the introduction of swill-fed milk for the consumption of the inhabitants of New-York and vicinity is unknown. No such milk, however, was at that time to be found elsewhere. Notwithstanding the adulterations of this beverage and its ruinous sophistications in the great cities of Europe, no such nocuous, or perhaps so profitable a manufacture was elsewhere to be found. There were, therefore, no English, French or German microscopical examinations or chemical analyses ever made,—no reports of its deleterious consequences, or eventheories why it is injurious. We are not, therefore, at all warranted in forming an opinion that the originators of swill-fed milk were knowingly defrauding and injuring the community, but rather that unknowingly they were deceived themselves. With the light which is now thrown upon the whole subject, we may be permitted to maintain this opinion of those now engaged in this traffic; for work after work has been written, proving first by theory and finally by argument, based upon accurate scientific examinations, that swill-fed milk is not only injurious, but in certain instances even deadly. In addition to the writings of some years past, we have now handed to us a pamphlet purporting to throw some new light upon the subject, entitled *The Transactions of the New-York Academy of Medicine, Vol. II, Part IV, Containing a Report of the Committee on City Milk*, by S. R. Percy, M. D.

In order to justly appreciate the value of this paper, which is issued under the auspices of perhaps the most dignified medical institution on this continent, let us review the literature on this subject.

The first work, other than possibly some desultory articles in the newspapers—and of the existence of any such we are ignorant—was the publication in 1841 of an octavo volume of some two hundred pages, entitled "An Essay on Milk, as an article of Human Sustenance." This volume was a very meritorious one, giving the records of great zeal and labor exerted in investigating this new subject, and is written in an enthusiastic style, which renders it a very readable work. Somewhat of its actual value is lessened, first, to the scientific investigator, from the circumstance that the writer was not a practical scientific student, and therefore in some instances led into errors in both observations and deductions, from placing a disproportionate value upon allied facts, and from an evident ignorance of cause and effect, easily recognizable to the medical man; secondly, from the object which animated the writer, inducing him to examine the facts and get up this book.

We will not now refer to the partial incompetency of the writer to make scientific examinations and deductions, for it was not expected that the first investigator of so novel a subject should be able to exhaust it, and we do not now allude to these defects in order to find fault with so superior a first work, but merely to show why it is not entirely reliable. The motive which instigated the production of the book did most, however, to neutralize the good it might have done. Mr. Hartley, at this period, was the Secretary of a central Temperance organization, and at that period it chanced that the price for which whisky was sold did but pay for the grain from which it was distilled, the profits being obtained solely from the sale of the swill upon which the cows were fed. It was considered that, if the public could be so moved as to refuse to buy the milk from these cows, the result would be the closing of the distilleries, and spirit-drinking would be thus arrested by stopping the supply. Hence this book.

Some years after this a Commission was appointed by the New-York Academy of Medicine, in August, 1847, "to examine into and report the effects, proximate and remote, upon the general health of the City, caused by the numerous distilleries, gas works, slaughter-houses, milk establishments, lead manufactories, tanneries, and all other manufactories and establishments which are or may be styled nuisances from their deleterious effects upon the health, and particularly to report the effect upon the human economy of milk taken from kine tuberculously or otherwise diseased from improper food or confinement in these milk establishments." This Committee was composed of the proposer of this Commission, Drs. A. K. Gardner, Chairman, J. R. Manley, Griscom, Blakeman, Markoe, S. C. Foster, C. A. Lee Van Kleek, Bartles, A. N. Gunn, Sabine, A. H. Stevens, Purple.

The Committee had frequent meetings, and finally presented a report signed by a majority of the Commission, and by all those who had attended their various meetings. On its publication the name only of the Chairman, who had in fact done all the work, was published, at the instance of the Committee itself, as a matter of justice. This report was printed by the Academy, and is now part of Vol. 1 of its proceedings.

The next publication was the collection of newspaper articles which appeared in the New-York *Evening Post*, and since published by Fowler & Wells in a small pamphlet. The writer was John Mullaly, and the work, in its scientific aspect, made up entirely from Dr. Gardner's report to the Academy, but it was, in the main, a commercial paper.

About this time the milkman of the Irving House sued the proprietor, Mr. Howard, for a balance of an account of some $400 for milk furnished. The serving was not denied, but the defence was that the milk was not, as contracted for, pure cows' milk; that it was swill milk—therefore, was diseased and impure milk, and that on that account the defendant was entitled to a *recoup* for damages. The *recoup* was not pushed, but, principally through the evidence of Dr. Gardner, the prosecutor was non-suited and had to pay the costs.

The next stir was effected by means of the powerful lever of the Press, strengthened by pictorial representations under the direction of Mr. Leslie. Never before was such an excitement upon the subject, and the City and country sympathized together. As a matter of course, it was soon made a political and pecuniary question, and although the previous report of the Academy of Medicine was still largely quoted, the Board of Health, June 7, 1858, requested the Academy to lay before them "such facts and evidence as they may have in relation to milk furnished to our citizens." After wasting eighteen months nearly—now that public interest is entirely gone—now that swill-milk is again flooding the City, we have the report; and although the City Government have had it in their possession a few months, they have refused to print it, and the Academy have, from self-respect, much against their will, published it themselves. The fasciculus now issued by the Academy contains a report from the Committee appointed by the Academy, which is a *resumé* of a sub-report drawn up solely by Dr. S. R. Percy. The first impression, on cursorily running over the pages of this sub-report, is its extreme egotism, the I's strewing the pages so thickly as to be painfully noticeable:

> "I hope, Sir, I have satisfactorily performed the duty which the Academy of Medicine, and you, gentlemen, fellow-members of the Committee, have thought proper to impose upon me. If I have failed, it has not been for want of interest, for my heart has been deeply engaged in the matter. If I have failed to meet your approval, it has not been for want of energy, for I have toiled, literally night and day, to make my subject worthy of this Academy, from whence it emanates.
>
> I have toiled in the day-time amongst the poverty-stricken inhabitants of this city, enduring nuisances and fatigue, that I might aid the cause of science and lessen the sufferings of the needy. I have, after a hard day's labor among the poor, toiled till early morning over the chemist's fire; and when the laborer was going to his daily work, I have been engaged recording the results of my observations.
>
> For months, with half the quantity of sleep which nature demanded, I have followed up this matter, never allowing my interest to flag, that I might, at as early a day as possible, present you with the facts collected."

One would think that such extraordinary devotion would have used up his *eyes* some; but the writer still pathetically goes on:

> "There are men among you more able—there are none more willing—to uphold the dignity, the devotedness, the patient endurance, which has ever characterized the true medical student.
>
> I have satisfied myself that my labors have been directed to a good cause; they have been disinterested. I hope that you will approve of the course I have taken, and the results I have brought before you."

On careful examination of the report we are struck with the very manifest unfairness of the writer, so marked as to make one believe in the rumors of Kappa Lambda and other secret *cliques*, whose existence in the profession has recently been so frequently mentioned. He says:

> "For the first time, I have *studied* the subject of milk. There are no *text-books* to guide one, so that facts had to be collected, and these alone depended upon. I entered into this investigation without prejudice, as I have not, to this day, read one quarter of what has been published in the daily papers upon this subject."

Is there a quibble in the word text *books*? or does he venture to state that Dr. Alonzo Clark's microscopic examinations of swill and other milk, incorporated in the orginal first report to the New-York Academy, is not to be considered as "*text* to guide one?" Will the writer venture to place himself on a level as a microscopist with Prof. Clark? Will he venture to put his analytical chemistry in comparison with that of Prof. Reid, whose report is also comprised in the above first report? Are there no *texts* to guide one? He says:

> "The various chemical analyses, which I give hereafter, and the microscopic examinations and drawings, were made by myself; and although my time has been very much occupied, I have endeavored to perform my task with energy and prudence."

With so much "prudence," confessedly, as not to have made any material difference in the analyses and examinations which he has published from those made in 1847 by the above gentlemen. In fact, with the exception of its having presented more confirmatory analyses, the report has not added to the stock of knowledge on the subject.

In the microscopical examinations some costly plates (which the City was expected to pay for) give a sort of imaginatory understanding to the unscientific reader; but neither in this portion, except by adding confirmatory numbers, has any new light been thrown upon this branch of the subject, unless a very imperfect reference to a minute microscopic examination for lecithine, which resulted in its not being discovered at all, may be considered as additional light thrown upon it. Until we hear further proof upon this matter by microscopists of some reputation, we shall not be prepared for this new truth.

We learn that policemen were placed by the Mayor at the orders of this Commission, and that they were thus enabled, when a child was sick or had died, to trace home the milkmen who furnished these children with food. Thus some dozen cases of disease and death, concurrent with the habit of taking distillery milk for food, have been obtained. They are valuable as matters for proper inference.

The report closes with some reference to the works of others. The writer mentions Hartley's book, and refers to celebrated European chemists; but strangely, the existence even of the First Report on Swill-milk made to the Academy is not mentioned, or even alluded to, notwithstanding the present report shows throughout, that the writer had not only its ideas but its language in his mind; but while he has not added one solitary principle or idea to the previous stock of knowledge, save as before said on lecithine, he evidently speaks the truth, though unwittingly, of the First Report, when he says:

> "But my time has not been lost, for without the knowledge of the labors of others, I have confirmed their observations."

In short, the present report is an amplification and corroboration of the previous report by Dr. Gardner in 1847. Had the paper been written with a just and honest reference to the labors of the pioneers in the investigation, it would be a creditable work, both to the Academy and the writer; but, as it is, it seems to us to be but another proof of the littleness which creeps into high places, and of a spirit of egotism which strives to elevate self at the expense of that strict probity which recognizes sins of omission as well as of commission. We, however, cordially unite with the Academy in this expression of their opinion:

> "In view of these disclosures, it is evident that the traffic in the milk of swill-fed cows is one which is detrimental to the health of the community, and that, for this reason, it should be discontinued.
>
> As to the best means for placing a permanent check upon the sale of this milk within the City, your Committee are, perhaps, not competent to express an opinion; such an opinion, at least, as would meet the unanimous assent of those who, collectively, are in official position to control this traffic. But, until more effectual measures for arresting it can be devised, we would suggest that all persons engaged in distributing milk throughout the City should, like our carmen, be obliged to procure a yearly license, and that, before receiving this, they specify the sources from which their supply of milk is to be procured; that no license should be granted to those who would deal in the milk of swill-fed cattle; that each milkman have the number of his license painted legibly upon his cart or wagon; and that a suitable fine be imposed upon those who are discovered selling milk without a license, or milk from any other source than such as they have specified in procuring their license."

The Late Lord Macaulay.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HISTORIAN.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

A holiday absence from London prevented my dispatching my usual letter yesterday. I should have had but little to comment upon—in the absence of all reliable information as to the probability of the meeting of Congress—but for the startling and sudden death of Lord Macaulay, which becomes all the more engrossing a topic, from the contrast of death and mourning with the Christmas and New Year gaieties.

It was very characteristic of the Macaulay family that the tidings of Lord Macaulay's death should have reached the public ear so slowly and circuitously. All courting of publicity, all craving for public expression of admiration, all trading upon fame and name, was peculiarly alien from the character of the deceased nobleman, as well as from those of his surviving brother, Charles Zachary Macaulay, Secretary of the Board of Audit, and his sister, Lady Trevelyan. The brothers and sister were linked by strong affection, not unmingled with pride on either side. They were proud of their brother's unparalleled popularity as a writer; he was proud of his brother Charles' rising repute as a most valuable and conscientious public servant; of Lady Trevelyan's intelligence and usefulness as the helpmate of Sir Charles Trevelyan, whose labors in the public service Lord Macaulay keenly sympathized with, and approvingly watched and cheered. One of the latest subjects which occupied Lord Macaulay was the progress of Sir Charles Trevelyan's reforms in the Governorship of Madras, which were begun almost as soon as the Governor was installed in his post, and which, I am glad to know, have met with all but entire approval from the Secretary of State for India and his Council.

This is worth mentioning, as one hears it said by many of the *fainéant* class of public servants that Sir Charles Trevelyan is an impracticable, crochety *doctrinaire*, sure to hang himself the moment he was allowed the rope of an Indian Governor. Up to this moment, at least, those who sympathize with zeal in the public service (not always a safe quality, it must be admitted, nor one that makes the best and most reliable administrator) will be glad to know that Sir Charles Trevelyan has had rope enough to hang himself, has been full of various activity, but has *not* officially hanged himself.

But I am digressing from Lord Macaulay. All who moved in the society he frequented think and talk of him as a conversational and social, even more than a literary and political, phenomenon. The abundance, readiness, variety and perfect ordering of his knowledge, was quite without parallel in his own time, and could never probably have been equaled at any other period. Macaulay's conversation, more than that of any other man I have ever met, impressed me with the notion of a memory of peerless accuracy, the stores of which were used with an unfailing and disciplined energy of mind, manifested especially in the force and finish of the speaker's language. All Macaulay's conversation would admit of being put in print just as it was spoken. There was nothing unfinished, slipshod, hesitatingly or half expressed. The sentences were flung before you with an irrepressible buoyancy and forcefulness of utterance, complete, clear cut, well rounded and well linked to each other. And yet there was nothing Johnsonian, nothing pompous, sesquipedalian or pedantic in the phraseology. And as the manner so was the matter—pleasant, interesting, amusing, but never prosy, boring or over ambitious for the company or the time.

Never were pleasanter, more unrestrained, or more genial breakfasts than those of Lord Macaulay, at his rooms in the Albany—while he was still a liver in chambers, before he removed to Holly Lodge, at Campden Hill, which he has not occupied for three years—if my memory be exact. Macaulay *monologized*, only because he had so much ready to flow forth on most subjects, that it took a long time to pump off even his surface water. But in company with people who had something to say and could say it, Macaulay did not habitually take up more than his fair share of the conversation. Sidney Smith used to complain of Macaulay, because he was a rival, and a worse monopolist, and could not bear to see the attention of the table distracted from his own rampant and Rabelaisian fun. He, by his allusion to "Macaulay's brilliant flashes of silence," gave color to the imputation of bordensome loquacity, often urged against the deceased historian. But I believe no one who saw much of Macaulay in society will be found to indorse that charge.

Among the most honorable characteristics of Lord Macaulay—of which I am glad to see such general recognition—should be mentioned, his rare freedom from all taint of self-serving or jobbery. Great as were his opportunities of serving relatives, connections, or dependents, he systematically abstained from all exercises of his influence on their behalf; and this, though a warm friend, an attached kinsman and a most affectionate brother. When he was last in office, his brother—who was at the Bar, but who was at once well fitted and inclined for the public service—was without any public employment. Lord John Russell, when he subsequently appointed this brother to the treasurership of the Mauritius, informed him that he never even knew Lord Macaulay had a brother available for public employment. Indeed Lord Macaulay may be thought by many to have carried this abnegation of influence to an excess; for this brother has, in all his subsequent employments, proved himself one of the most efficient and popular of civil servants. I may also mention—what in Lord Macaulay's lifetime the public never learned from him or by his wish—that Lord Macaulay was unwearied and most liberal in his charities, especially to all needy literary brethren. The amount distributed by him in this way would, I am satisfied, astonish the public; but it will never be known. Careful as he was in business matters, in his charity at least his right hand never knew what his left was doing. I can speak on this point with the assurance of personal experience, as an almoner, on more than one occasion.

Though when Lord Macaulay began his history he hoped to bring it down to the limits of living memory, he had long ago abandoned this hope. Latterly the utmost range he gave himself was down to the accession of the House of Hanover, and this he had hoped to accomplish in five, if not in four, more volumes. I do not think he would ever have so compressed his material. The reign of Queen Anne—with its statesmen, poets and essayists—would have been ground too tempting to his well-stored memory, and his strong love of the writers of that age, for any sharp or narrow limitation. He must have overflowed into comment, portraiture and criticism. Two volumes of the unfinished history are, I believe, so far advanced to completeness as that we may look to see them before long. And with these two, I fear, concluding the reign of William, and ushering us over the threshhold of that of Anne, we must rest content.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Facts, Documents and Suggestions.

WHAT MAY BE DONE TOWARDS SETTLING THE CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your journal has the reputation of being a National paper, not controlled by sectional feeling or prejudices, and thus not confined in its circulation to one section of country, I have thought it would not be inappropriate at this time to lay before our citizens throughout the country, and especially of the South, a plan by which all repetition of the recent unfortunate affair in Virginia will be forever rendered impossible.

That every intelligent, right-meaning man in every State where Slavery exists believes the institution to be productive of evil, and that the only reason why emancipation has not long since taken place, has been for want of a feasible plan by which justice should be done to both master and slave, will be acknowledged by all who are acquainted with *the real heart of the South;* that deep under-current containing the pure self-sacrificing patriots, who do not love the country and their fellows in proportion as they can profit by them. This body of men are not heard in ridiculous "Conventions," pouring out inane, flabbergastic "speeches," disgraceful alike to the country and the age. When the time comes for *action* the world will know that the Southern States contain men who carry not their souls in their purses, nor look to the future having no thought of God or justice. The world shall see as nobly philanthropic men seeking the good of their fellows as any class who have lived under more favorable circumstances—men who, though reared and always living under the baneful influences of human bondage, still have as great love for liberty and as high appreciation of institutions encouraging freedom among men as those who have never seen a slave or felt the influences on the heart and brain of slave institutions.

The most unintelligent man will acknowledge the fact that if Slavery could be done away with the whole South would be imbued with new life and vigor, bringing about unprecedented prosperity and activity where now exists the most utter sluggishness and poverty. By exertions rightly put forth, this glorious consummation may be brought about, and not only prosperity, but the creation of a sympathy and union of feeling between North and South such as has never existed since the settlement of the country.

Let each Slave State pass laws by which it shall be enacted that immediately after the passage of such laws, the fair equitable earnings of each slave shall be registered by a proper officer in each county, and that on the receipt of a fair valuation of a slave, the owner shall manumit such slave. All children under the age of twelve years to be free. Each county court to have the guardianship specially of all slaves within its jurisdiction, they being considered as infants bound to service until their debt is paid. By this simple arrangement greater results will be brought about and in a shorter space of time than even the most sanguine could hope for.

This plan adopted would check the demoralization produced by the present system.

It would throw around the plantation ties which do not now exist. We will see reënacted the old manorial life; the owner of the soil will rise from a mere "planter," *i. e. exhauster* of the soil, to "lord of the manor;" he will take greater pride in his possessions; his former slaves will be settled on his land as humble, faithful, *contented* servants, laborers, and tenants; consequent upon this state of affairs, a higher system of agriculture will be introduced; the land will be beautified and greatly increased in value. The owner's sons will no longer feel the necessity of proceeding to a distant State to obtain a field worthy their energies. With the improved condition of the country, a thousand necessities for their efforts at home will be created. A higher state of intellectual as well as physical activity will take place, and the home circle will be so much the more revered and loved. The love of home will foster a greater love of State, and consequent to this will follow a nobler, higher love of country, and of the great principles which are the life of that country.

We will see brought about the state of affairs that throw such a charm around "the happy homes of England;" the old manorial estates, loved and made sacred by continuing in the same family; the laborers having the same pride in the estate as the owner, for he sees about him the work of his own and his ancestors' hands; he is respected by and he respects his master, for he feels his manhood, and is no more a "chattel." The same laborer, who, as a slave, wastes the soil and its productions—being only a loss and source of vexation to his master—as a free laborer, paid according to his services, will exhibit qualities which will make him the finest peasant in the world. He will not desert the estate; his is a nature that loves the place of birth, the scene of his labors, his joys and affections. Besides, no fact is more apparent to his understanding than if he leaves the estate so dear to him, and where honorable labor and support are always his, there will be little chance of his bettering himself.

This system adopted, the South will not fail in the production of her great staples. Not only will her productions increase in variety, and her waste lands be brought into use, but the staples instead of diminishing will go on steadily increasing. Large accessions of capital will come from all portions of the country. Thousands of men who would like to live in the South, but are deterred by the existence of Slavery, under the system of free labor would bring all their capital and energies to bear upon the undeveloped resources of the country. Swamps would be drained, railroads and canals intersect the whole land, and the South, with the finest natural advantages of any land, would take the position the God of Nature designed for her.

The owner of slaves would especially be benefited by this change; servants, now of little or no profit, but a constant source of vexation, would no longer make it necessary for the master constantly to degrade himself and those under him by harsh actions.

He would find his lands vastly increased in value and steadily improving; his old servants, now loving and respecting him as their benefactor, occupying portions of his lands as tenants or engaged as laborers, giving him no other trouble than to pay them their earnings.

What Christian man will not prefer this state of affairs to the debasing and damning present arrangement?

This system adopted, there will be no need of "Fugitive-Slave laws;" and if while emancipation is pending any person "bound to service" runs away from a State that has declared its desire to gradually emancipate by its legislative enactments, such person so "bound to service" will receive no help in any Northern State; for however inclined some might be to harbor the wretched fugitive, public sentiment would condemn such harboring; the old provision in the Constitution for such a case would be rigidly enforced and such runaway be most quickly returned with no expense to Government or creation of bitter feeling between different sections of the country.

Every aid will be extended by sympathizing brethren in every section of the country to assist the glorious work of emancipation. Societies would be formed and funds created to assist such unfortunate slaves as may be deprived of the power to work out their freedom, and would otherwise be a burden to the owner. Such slaves as are specially deserving, wishing to purchase members of their family in other States, will be objects of help. Thus, owners will not lose the service of servants, but will receive cash from or for servants who are often of no real value to them. They would receive additions to their labor in the children or other relations of their servants purchased by or for them from other States. The most valuable servants will not only by strenuous exertions quickly pay their cash value into the hands of the owner, but will continue on the estate as the faithful and attached tenant or laborer. In many cases it will be to the interest of the master to lease portions of his estate on the old English plan to faithful servants; the tenant, having an interest, will improve and beautify the land attached to their habitations. These tenants would lease land in quantities to suit their ability to cultivate—some greater and some less. This would relieve many landholders of a great burden, bringing into service much land now lying waste. Under the strong arms of Free labor, working for wife and children, miracles of labor would be wrought. The white population would increase, and in the same ratio intelligence would leaven the whole mass of humanity now living with naught to encourage self-respect or manly decency; cities and towns will spring up and flourish where now mere decaying hamlets stand; the increase of white labor (for they would monopolize all the higher branches of labor and mechanical arts, and for these there would be an ever-increasing demand) would make utterly impossible any insubordination or combination of unruly blacks, and this last would be most improbable, for contentment would follow freedom and liberal wages.

The phantom of negro equality which some minds see in every effort to better the present order of things, cannot be inferred by even the most shallow and timorous examiner of this plan; such a thing is not thought possible, nor even cause given for surmise. The plan teaches that the position of the African and his descendants is necessarily a low one, and that position he will naturally take, for there is no truth more evident, than that men not under constraint gravitate towards their proper sphere; each organization will take the position suited to its capabilities. The descendants of Ham having been centuries imbrutalizing themselves, cannot occupy any position but the most unintellectual and menial. But as they are, and under proper *guardianship*, they will make the most contented and happiest body of peasants the world has ever known. They must know their place, and be made to keep it. In fact, the old English manorial system must be established, with all its provisions, "tenantcy by rent charge," etc.; arrangements most wise in their effect upon the degraded, and the superior manhood having guardianship over such degraded. As peasants they will be contented, happy, and free; but they must not have the franchise; though as freemen they must have their rights respected.

Then let (as is most proper) the "Old Dominion" inaugurate a system that will equally prevent a repetition of such disgraceful affairs as that of recent occurrence. Let her do as she has always done—throw the weight of her mighty arm in the scale for a sound, healthy conservatism.

In this great crisis let her be true to herself and the nation. By an effort, well directed, of those energies, so often used for the comfort and guidance of the nation, peace will be restored to a now distracted country, and her own safety and prosperity secured on an indestructible basis—the only one on which permanent prosperity may be secured by any people.

She should do as she has before, lead her sisters in the course of honor, and thus faithful to her mission, Virginia would "have her own again"—the glory of being as well the mother of States as *chief* and *leader* of States in every grand and good work. The right system once inaugurated, a faithful, intelligent peasantry would take the place of degraded slaves; nought but prosperity would be known throughout her borders; sea-ports with a flourishing commerce would spring up, and a metropolis for the nation arise where Nature and the God of Nature has pointed at—in the heart of the Union, alongside the capital of the Republic. All this is *now* possible; *the time may come when this may be impossible.* RALEIGH.

A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A NORTHERNER AND A SOUTHERNER.

A gentleman at the North has recently received a letter from his friend in Virginia, who is a large slaveholder, who writes as follows, viz.:

"What think you of the present unhappy political and social relations between the North and the South? You know the people of both sections, and you are too enlightened and too just, I know, to sympathize with the extremists in either section. But do you know how much danger, and how imminent that danger is, to the peace of the country?

I assure you that we are thinking of little else in Virginia just now but of preparation for defence against the crusade which, *for thirty years*, has been cruelly waged against our lives, our property, and our sacred honor, by that mad faction at the North, which at last appears to triumph over all opposition in those States, and is marshaling its forces to attack us, both in Congress and upon our own soil; which is seeking to place us between two fires—that of our slaves on the one side, and of our Abolition enemies on the other.

We have accepted the issue as inevitable, and are preparing to meet it with a full sense of all the dangers that surround us. But we shrink not, we quail not, and shall be prepared to meet our enemies with the desperation of men who know there is no quarter, and who fight for life, for home, country and liberty!"

REPLY.

"You only do me justice when you suppose that I do not sympathize with the extremes of either section who are agitating the most exciting question of the day. By very many here I am classed with 'Pro-Slavery' men. I fear if I were now in Virginia I should be called 'Abolitionist.' And yet I have not changed in my views of that subject for the last twenty-five years—views in which I cordially agreed with your father, and other gentlemen whom I then knew in Virginia, and which were abundantly set forth by many of her greatest men in that famous discussion of 1832 in the House of Delegates, as contained in a volume given me, at the time I went to Richmond, by BENJAMIN BRAND, bookseller, and as indorsed by your present Governor in RUFFNER'S pamphlet.

I will never fail to do justice to the good and noble men and women whose hospitality and friendship I then enjoyed; nor can I ever cease to deplore the blighting effects of "the system," as I read them for eight years in traveling 25,000 miles on horseback, from the Chesapeake to the Kanawha, and from the south branch of the Potomac to the Roanoke and the Holston. I am free to say that within that wide scope I saw very little of cruelty or inhumanity, but very much of kindness toward the slave, and of love and confidence toward the master. I often thought that the system bore hardest on the *whites*; not only on "poor white folks," but on masters and mistresses.

I am no politician, and yet I have felt it my duty to vote ever since I was a freeman. I was a Whig, as long as Whigs were, then a friend of FILLMORE; and now I hardly know what I am; certainly not a Democrat, but still heartily a Union and national man. I was never an Abolitionist; yet I can never vote for Slavery propagandism and extension. I would never interfere with Slavery where it exists, unless with the assent and coöperation of good masters; and yet I would earnestly pray that the time may speedily come when God will dispose all slaveholders to do justice, and love mercy and walk humbly with their God and toward their slaves. I would shoulder a musket, if need be, to resist a John Brown invasion, or a servile insurrection; and so, if need be, to prevent the landing of another slave from Africa. I do not doubt that God has over-ruled the system to the production of much good—that the African race now in this country are vastly better and happier than if their progenitors had remained in Africa. Yet I would never excuse their being enslaved, nor say "Let us do evil that good may come."

Now, I firmly believe that these are the sentiments of the vast majority of Northern men; that nine-tenths of our people, (I mean, of course, those whose opinions have weight *here*,) feel as I do in reference to JOHN BROWN—that he was justly (if not *wisely*) hung; and so, too, in reference to the *expulsion of peaceable men from Kentucky*, and the violences and indignities heaped on men for *mere expression* of Anti-Slavery sentiments—not to *blacks*, but to their *fellows*; and the anti-democratic and unpatriotic threats of a "dissolution of the Union," whenever a majority shall exercise their constitutional rights in electing a Republican candidate to office who shall exercise it within the limits of constitutional prerogatives and restraints.

It is greatly to be lamented that a few hot-heads on either side of Mason and Dixon's line should attract so much more attention than the sober, honest, candid men, who, if let alone—not roused and exasperated by criminations, insults and aggressions—would soon show that the great American people is *One*. I know your people have much right to complain. I do not wonder they are exasperated. But the things that are just grounds of complaint are the words and deeds of the few and not of the many.

And allow me to say, dear Sir, with all kindness and respect, that if Virginians never use their weapons until called to defend themselves against an *unprovoked* crusade from the North upon the homes of the South, they may beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. And if you find insidious enemies tampering with you slaves and inciting them to insurrection, you may hang them as high as Haman; or, as the *Hartford Courant* (a Republican paper) said, "burn them with green faggots."

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD.

The Mobile *Register* publishes the following letter:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 17, 1860.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH:—*My Dear Sir*—By some blunder of the types I am made to say, in the report of the late Convention which appeared in the *Register* of the 15th, that I am "a disunionist *per se*." The accidental omission of a single word reverses my position: for I said on the occasion referred to, "I am *not* a disunionist *per se*." Be good enough to say so much for me in the *Register*.

No, my dear Sir, I am not prepared to subvert this Government; I am decidedly for making an honest effort to uphold it: I shall coöperate with you in your patriotic exertions to rescue the Constitution; to maintain the honor and the rights of the South within the Union; to give the true men of the North time to rally; to put in nomination at Charleston some statesman of comprehensive national views—no matter what section he may come from, if his principles are sound—and then to bear him into the Presidency, driving the Black Republican battalions over the precipice where they have ranged themselves, as CROMWELL swept the troops of LESLIE at Dunbar; and we may well borrow the battle-cry of that stern Christian soldier—"Let God arise, and his enemies be scattered."

It we can achieve that crowning victory, neither you nor I will be a disunionist.

With such men as Boston assembled lately, and then Philadelphia, and afterwards New-York, asserting our rights in tones of indignant earnestness; *when O'Conor vindicates our institutions in terms as emphatic as Mr. Calhoun ever employed*, we may well hope that there is latent patriotism enough left at the North to put down and keep down for all time the men who have dared to assume the august robes of office that they might turn the Government out of its true orbit, and plunge the whole circle of public affairs into confusion.

I trust, Sir, that we shall yet witness the complete triumph of conservative men everywhere, the restoration of the true spirit of the Constitution, the full and clear recognition of the rights of the South in every department of the Government, the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law throughout the United States, and the complete and utter route of those who proclaim "an irrepressible conflict" between the institutions of the North and South.

Very truly, your friend and servant,
HENRY W. HILLIARD.

THE ALABAMA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the students of the Alabama Medical College, a Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to be presented to the General Assembly now in session. The following is a part of the memorial as adopted and presented to that body:

"One of the strongest appeals that can be made to the State is the fact that *young men of the South are everywhere leaving Northern schools to be educated at home.* All the Southern Medical schools, from Richmond to New-Orleans, have thrown their doors open to those returning from the North; but this infant school is not yet in condition to extend to them the right hand of fellowship which it is ready and anxious to do. The building is too small to contain the museum and to supply many conveniences to a large class, and there is no accommodation for a larger number than are now here; and unless the State will lend its aid, this enterprise, so nobly begun, must fail for the want of proper accommodations."

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Position and Claims of Juarez—Reasons for the Ratification of the McLane Treaty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "C. T. C.," under the caption of the "McLane Mexican Treaty," enters a "protest against the Convention and its terms," and assumes to speak "in behalf of the commercial interests of this great metropolis."

The general style and tone of the article is such as to give the impression of its being written in other interests than those named, but, whether this be so or not, it is well to correct a few errors and misstatements, if this may be done by a few words, as I think it can.

Your correspondent starts his arguments by assuming a false position very quietly, as if it were of little consequence, but which I think to be material in discussing the circumstances of the treaty. I refer to the assumption expressed in these words: "From the first day that BONITA JUAREZ succeeded to the Zuloaga Government, and assumed the name of Liberal Party," &c.

It is proper to state that JUAREZ was duly created Vice-President at the same time that COMONFORT was elected President. (His office was Chief-Justice, but the Chief-Justice in Mexico is *ex-officio* Vice-President.) When COMONFORT left Mexico, JUAREZ, by constitutional rule, became President, and so continues to this day, no election under the Constitution having been held since. ZULOAGA was, therefore, President by reason of a revolution, if he were ever President, and the same may be said of MIRAMON—JUAREZ being, in fact, indisputably President by constitutional succession.

That JUAREZ is not established in the *City* of Mexico, and has not possession of the archives, is true; but this is all that can be argued against the claim of his party, that he is the ruling power of Mexico.

His party governs seven-eighths of the Mexican territory, and nearly two-thirds of its population. All the machinery of the State Government of every State in Mexico, excepting three central States, is in the hands of the Constitutional Government, and all the ports on both oceans are in the same hands.

For these very reasons our Minister, some months since, and before any treaty, recognized the Constitutional Government as the Government *de facto* of Mexico; and the representative of that Government was duly received in Washington as Minister from Mexico. In other words, our Minister first investigated and then recognized the ruling Government, after which any treaty made by that Government with the United States is binding on Mexico forever.

Your correspondent says that the other party represents "the capital, intelligence and property of the country." So far as regards the City of Mexico and the country immediately under its influence, this may be true, at least as regards the "capital and property." The intelligence we may judge of ourselves, by reference to the policy recommended for the future of Mexico by the respective parties. That of the Constitutional Party is fully up to the spirit of the age, while that of the adverse party is unquestionably illiberal and retrograde. Even as regards the "capital and property," it is more proper to refer this to the fact that the illiberal party represents the Church Party, and is in possession of the central city where capital accumulates, than to any general approval of its doctrines by the holders of property.

It is a fact not to be ignored, that the Church Party is the party of caste and represents the Spanish race, in antagonism to the more general character of the Constitutional Party, which, under the Constitution, recognizes no differences—the President himself, JUAREZ, being an Indian. In fact, five-sixths of the whole population of Mexico are Indian, and these have always had full political rights in the Republic. The treaty gives us the right to transport at all times troops and munitions of war between our Atlantic and Pacific States, as well as to our fleets, through the territory of Mexico—a most valuable, in fact vital privilege to us, considering the geographical relation of the extreme parts of our widely-extended country. The commercial privileges can hardly be estimated from their vastness, when it is remembered that we hold them forever.

The right of way forever, without dispute, for our citizens through the country by three separate routes, may well be considered as alone of sufficient consequence to pay many times over for the amount to be given.

The introduction of freedom of religion, and of civil privileges to our citizens, is an invaluable boon.

The argument used by your correspondent, that the treaty favors New-Orleans at the expense of New-York, would be contemptible even if it were true, which it is not. If we are to have large commercial relations with Mexico, following the treaty, be sure the merchants of New-York will have their full share, and I question whether any one of our merchants is at all thankful for your correspondent's officious assumptions. A. B.

THE OBITUARY OF A SOUTHERN EDITOR.—We have already announced the death of Mr. WM. D. ROY, senior Editor of the Vicksburg *Southern Sun*, in a fight with one SHEPPARD. His colleague notices the death of Mr. RAY in the *Sun* in the following terms: "The cold-blooded assassin, for such we deem him, is now in the county jail awaiting his trial; and, unless the eyes of Justice are closed to the doings of the evil-minded, the gallows is destined to be his fate. The base-minded enemies of the deceased who urged it upon the *tool* that was fitted to their hands to deprive an honest man, and a self-sacrificing Democrat, of his life, have every reason to rejoice, for their mission has been successful, albeit, their gain is all honest, true men's loss. A purer heart never beat within the bosom of man than that of the unfortunate subject of this notice. A more gallant spirit never animated any man to deeds of noble daring. True to his friends, magnanimous as an opponent, and unflinching as a Democrat, his worth will be remembered *when the small curs that barked at his heels while living shall have descended to the lower deep of Lethe's waves.*"

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS.

HOW NOTES MAY BE MADE TO DEFY THE COUNTERFEITER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Mercator," in the TIMES Jan. 23 mourns over the prevalence of counterfeit notes in quite familiar style. No one, I presume, will question the evils he pictures; but any one familiar with the principles involved in the prevention of forgery, will see at once that his proposed remedy is, to use a trite expression, jumping "out of the frying pan into the fire." He says: "Our remedy, then, against counterfeits and the inconvenience of so great a number of notes of different designs, is that instead of the several 331 banks in the State of New-York issuing different forms or devices of notes as they now do, there be but *one form of note for all.*"

Now, instead of gaining security, this would actually increase counterfeiting precisely 331 times.

This is as old as the patch-work and die system itself. "PERKINS' stereotype plates" were made on this plan. All the Banks in the New-England States were at one time obliged by law to use them. But when one counterfeit was successfully made on *one* bank, it was virtually a counterfeit on all. That such a system tempts counterfeiters precisely in proportion to the extent of circulation and number of Banks using the system, was also proved in this very State of New-York when the general Banking law first went into operation. The law authorized the Superintendent of the Bank Department to get "all plates engraved in the best manner to prevent counterfeiting." On applying to bank-note engravers for a "best manner," (not knowing anything about it himself,) he was induced to adopt one uniform plan throughout the State,—that is, all the one-dollar denominations for all banks were alike, and so on with all the others. The only variation from PERKINS' plan consisted in compelling each new bank to pay for a full set of steel plates, the *dies* for which were already on hand, and were *paid for by the first new bank that organized!* The plan increased counterfeiting in proportion to the number of banks using it. Now it is a little remarkable that "Mercator's" plan is even more dangerous than this; because, he proposes that the notes shall "differ only in number, date, and amount." So that a counterfeit of the essential parts of one note, would be a counterfeit of all notes of all denominations in those parts.

Notwithstanding the danger to which "Mercator's" plan would inevitably subject the banks and the public, I dare say that there is hardly a professional bank-note engraver in the country but would favor it, provided he could secure the job. But you may rely upon it that all the unsuccessful ones would make such an *exposé* as would nip the project in the bud.

THE FIRST COUNTERFEIT.

It is an historical fact that the notes of the Bank of England circulated for sixty-five years without any attempt to counterfeit them. In the year 1758 a linen-draper of London counterfeited a note, for the first time, by cutting it into as many pieces as there were pictures and words upon it, and employing the best engravers to copy them on separate plates. By printing the separate plates successively on one piece of paper, the same effect was produced as if the whole had been engraved on one plate. WILLIAM HENRY VAUGHAN—for such was his name—was hung for his ingenuity; and counterfeiting went on increasing until, about the year 1818, there were about 130 executions for the crime in one year, and all for counterfeiting the notes of the Bank of England alone.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF ENGRAVING NOTES.

In the year 1818 the American system of engraving, by means of dies, was invented, and, although it was rejected at once by the Bank of England as "totally insecure," it has obtained in this country the confidence, support and patronage of banks, bankers, and officers of State, without even an attempt to investigate its claims to either one or the other. On investigation, it will be found to be substantially the plan of counterfeiting practiced and invented by VAUGHAN, for which he was executed. Our Bank-Note Companies to this day get one die engraved in one place, another in another, and the various designs are brought together, and variously combined, to produce a variety of beautiful bank bills. Is not this substantially the plan adopted by VAUGHAN? Is there anything to prevent anybody, however humble, and almost destitute of means, and totally destitute of artistic talent, from counterfeiting in like manner? With a knowledge of these facts, can any one wonder at the immense amount of fraudulent notes in circulation?

WHAT IS SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITING?

In answering this question we must first lay down the axiom, that "what one man can do another can imitate." This being conceded, we must engrave the note in such a way that whoever copies or counterfeits it must do it in the same way. The amount of security will then be in exact proportion to the ingenuity of the design and amount of work involved. No part of the labor bestowed upon one note should be available in the engraving of another by the original engraver; so that no part of a counterfeit of it can be available for the production of another counterfeit.

In our present system it is well known that each one of the little detached pictures seen on our notes, is used thousands of times—thus proving that it is a system of counterfeiting in its very nature. Every note in circulation in this country is made up of exact counterfeits of other notes. Here lies the secret of the counterfeiter's success. He makes one plate perform a multitude of frauds; with very simple changes he makes one plate print counterfeits on every Bank in the United States and the Canadas.

There has been but one system proposed that meets the requirements of the above rules to prevent counterfeiting, and that is the unit system—having each note one whole picture, original in design and engraving. There have been but three objections raised against it. 1. It takes too long to do the work. 2. It costs too much. 3. There are not engravers enough in the country to supply the demand.

The answer is, first, Banks should not be allowed to issue insecure notes on such a plea. Second, the same as the first. Third, then there would be none to do any counterfeiting, and thus the grand object would be obtained. W. L. ORMSBY.

FALLACIES OF THE ARGUMENT OF MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article signed "Mercator," in your issue of Monday last, presents a subject which has long exercised the thoughts of practical men—the matter of devising methods to guard against counterfeit bank-notes. It is a subject which cannot be disposed of in a single newspaper article; but as your correspondent invites a reply to his suggestions, which I presume you will readily allow, I send you herein some thoughts in answer to his invitation.

The idea that possesses the minds of many people, that there are very few or no counterfeits of the Bank of England notes, is erroneous. A visit to the Bank itself, or an interview with any person well informed about it, or a perusal of the published reports of its directory, will develop the fact that there are many counterfeits of the Bank of England notes made and circulated. They are often detected, but little publicity is given to such cases. Again, the simple form of those bills is not any safeguard, nor is the water-line in the paper. Old-fashioned pride has continued the form of the bill, which has been in use many generations, and Englishmen are proverbially averse to changes. The water-line would be of little value in bills that circulate extensively. Who would ever think of holding up a bank-note among us, and exposing it to the light to ascertain if it contained certain water-lines? How many of our circulating notes are in a condition to show a water-line if it was in them? Examine the bills now in your pocket, Mr. Editor, (and I hope for the argument's sake, as well as for your own private convenience, that there is a plentiful variety there,) and see how many are not dull and opaque from use and constant handling.

The fact is, it is one of the most striking evidences of the great prosperity of this country, that so many bank-notes are in circulation, and are worn out so rapidly. In England, or in Continental Europe, a bank-note remains in the owner's pocket or desk most of the time; with us it is constantly passing from hand to hand. The plan suggested by "Mercator," of having one form of notes for every bank in the State, has been tried in New-England, and proved to be impracticable, and been abandoned. The counterfeiter in that case had but one kind of note to imitate, and improved his plate by continual practice in the same study. The variety of notes now issued compels a more careful examination of them, and is, in fact, one of the best safeguards we have against counterfeits.

The doctrine that it is a proper function of our Legislature to make and issue to our banks all the notes needed for circulation, is impossible. If we had only one bank, like the old Bank of the United States, such a thing might be done, but we have thirty Legislative bodies or more in the country, each independent of the other, and each competent to issue bills on that principle to suit itself. Suppose this plan carried out in our State, what proportion do you suppose our New-York State bank issues bear to the aggregate of bills circulated daily in this City? Our legislators should be careful not to cumber and restrict our own State currency, in the desire to make it abundantly safe, so as to render it *immovable*, and thus be instrumental in flooding the community with an inferior currency from neighboring and distant States, whilst our own banks would find their own well secured notes safely lodged in their vaults. If this plan were possible it would not prevent counterfeiting.

Some pseudo economists talk of a substitution of coins for small bills: "Since gold has become so abundant, let us have gold coins as a preventive against counterfeit bills," they say. Now, the experience of all who have studied this matter proves that genuine coins are more difficult to determine than bank-notes. The issue, by the United States Government, of one-dollar gold pieces has been a failure. The gold dollars lie useless, and worse than useless, in the vaults of our City banks, where they accumulate from all parts of the country, to the annoyance of those who have to do with them. The Custom-house hates them, and the Assistant-Treasurer hates them, and all discourage payments in them as much as possible. There is nothing in the gold dollar to identify it as a circulating medium; neither its weight, color nor execution is sufficient. It is too light to be tested by weighing on the finger, and color and finish are given to it by the counterfeiter which defy the best judges. So of the small gold coin from five dollars down—in a less degree to be sure, but they also prove the same rule. I unhesitatingly appeal to all bank officers and tellers in this City to declare if there is not taken in the course of their business, in proportion to the number of bills or pieces that pass through their hands, ten, aye fifty, bad coins to one bad bill. There is no doubt that the article which circulates most abundantly as money, be it coin or be it bank-notes, will be most frequently counterfeited. We shall never cease hearing about bad money, either counterfeit or spurious, until the people stop using money, and when that period arrives we will be near to Arcadian days or else to the Millennium. Depend upon it, Mr. Editor, we want something stronger than water-lines, and something more distinguishable than Bank of England notes, to prevent the circulation of counterfeit bills.

An important means of suppressing counterfeiting is now under consideration, suggested by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State in his last annual report, which is, to devise measures for promptly detecting and punishing the perpetrators of counterfeits. Too little has hitherto been done in this direction. The petty issuer of counterfeits is often caught and punished, but the cunning vender, the originating rogue, who chiefly profits by the fraud, goes unharmed, and is encouraged by his successes to continue his nefarious practices. There are other remedies which I could mention—but, not to weary your patience now, I sincerely hope that this suggestion of Mr. COOK'S will receive the attention which it well deserves. EXPERIENCE.

From New-Mexico.

DEFEAT OF THE NAVAJO INDIANS—ORGANIZATION OF A HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SANTA FE, N. M., Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

Last night an express came in from Abiquin, sixty-five miles northwest of this, bringing the news to Sub-Agent PFEIFFER, of Abiquin, that the Utahs near Abiquin and Taos Agencies had just returned from an expedition against the Navajos, who are at war upon all, bringing with them four scalps, twenty-three children, fifty or sixty goats, ninety-six Indian ponies, and two hundred and eighty head of fat sheep—routing them effectually. Sub-Agent PFEIFFER—"the principal agent being worthless"—is ordered out promptly by the Superintendent to Allios, to rescue the children taken as prisoners. Would to God PFEIFFER was agent instead of the dupe ARCHULETA, for he never sees the Agency. However, he has been justly reported at Washington, by the Superintendent here, for dismissal, and it is strange it is not done.

On the 26th December, several gentlemen met and organized the "Historical Society of New-Mexico," of which Col. JOHN B. GRAYSON, U. S. Army, was elected President, and Dr. W. J. SLOAN, Surgeon U. S. A., Corresponding Secretary. The Society had for its object "the collection and preservation, under its own care and direction, of all historical facts, manuscripts, documents, records and memoirs, relating to the history of this Territory; Indian antiquities and curiosities, geological and mineralogical specimens, geographical maps and information, and objects of natural history." As the archives of the Territory are well stored with manuscripts relating to the early settlement of the country, and to which the Society will doubtless have access, many important and interesting facts will be developed in regard to the history of the Territory, which have not been made public. If the labors of the society are conducted with the zeal and energy which its members promise, many developments will be made, showing the wealth of our mineral and other resources, which will be interesting as well as useful to a large portion of the people of the entire Union. I am requested to state that any contributions of books, maps, &c., from societies of a similar nature in the States will be thankfully received.

A FAMILY BROIL IN CONNECTICUT—A RUNAWAY WIFE.—The Stamford *Advocate* has the following story of a runaway wife: "A few weeks since a young and beautiful girl took up her residence in that town, and entered the High School as a pupil. Everybody, especially the young men, were curious to know who the young stranger was, and where she came from; but with all the ingenuity invented on such occasions, the interested ones were completely baffled in their efforts to ascertain her place of residence. A few days since, however, a gentleman from New-York made his appearance, and claimed the fair *incognita* as his lawful wife. The husband insisted on taking his wife with him, but the lady resisted his importunities, and kept her person beyond his reach. Hereupon the gentleman became more violent in his demonstrations, and would probably have resorted to forcible means to coerce the return of the lady but for the arrival of her brother. The two men met at the Stamford House on Friday last, when an excited colloquy ensued, during which the husband indulged in remarks derogatory to the character of his wife and her family. These remarks were followed by a blow from the fist of the brother, which laid the disconsolate husband at full length on the marble floor. The spectators here interfered, and prevented any further demonstrations of this character. On the following morning the brother and sister took passage on the cars for New-York, whither they were followed by the baffled but not yet despairing husband. Further this deponent sayeth not."

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER TRIALS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Verdict of Manslaughter against Jones for the Five Points Murder—Trial of John Donnelly for the Murder of Charles Cobane.

The Jury in the case of William Jones, tried for the murder of an unknown man in the Five Points, after having been in deliberation during Wednesday night, came into Court yesterday morning with a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the third degree." The defendant was remanded for sentence.

In the case of John Crowley, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill Patrick Lovejoy, the defendant, through his counsel, asked permission to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and to be allowed to plead guilty. His counsel stated that he had been sun-struck some time since, and that subsequently, whenever he indulged in liquor to the slightest degree, he became unconscious. Lovejoy, the man whom he shot, was his personal friend, and earnestly desired his discharge. Judge INGRAHAM replied that the statement, both of the prosecutor and defendant must be presented in writing, and when so presented the Court would consider them.

The case of John Donnelly, charged with the murder of Charles Cobane, was then called by the District Attorney, and after the usual challenges, the following gentlemen were impaneled as jurors:

Charles L. Seybold, Foreman.

Christian F. Fiedler,	Joseph A. Sweetzer,
Henry T. Romayne,	James R. Bartholomew,
Jacob H. Laird,	Edward G. Bradbury,
John Drinker,	Robert Russell,
John Love,	Edward Stone,

Marquis Wise.

Mr. Anthon, for the prosecution, opened the case to the jury. The prisoner, John Donnelly, was charged with causing the death of Charles Cobane, by stabbing him, on the sidewalk opposite the grocery store of Owen Mallen, No. 220 West Sixteenth-street, on the 28th October. The deceased, with his brother and some friends, went to that store to raffle for a pistol, and after the adjournment of the proceedings consequent upon the raffle, Donnelly came to the store in a quarrelsome manner, and without cause, got into an altercation with Patrick Monahan, and challenged him to fight. The residue of the story may be found in the evidence of the witnesses.

Ex-Recorder Smith appeared for the defence. He was assisted by Ex-Recorder Tallmadge.

Patrick Monahan, examined by Mr. Anthon: I am a laborer; I was at Mallen's grocery-store, No. 220 West Sixteenth-street, on the evening of Oct. 28, 1859; I saw the prisoner Donnelly there that night; it had struck eleven o'clock before he came in; another young man of the same name came with him; when he came in he passed through the store to the back room, where we were sitting; he asked if a raffle that we had come to attend was not going on; the proprietor said there would be no raffle that night, as there were not hands enough; we went into the store, and Donnelly said he would give $5 to any one who would win the pistol; my brother said he would give $6; the prisoner proposed to my brother to throw for the pistol between them; I said, "No, it would not be fair;" the prisoner told me to shut my mouth, as I was only a hog; I said "Perhaps I was, but I am not a fatene;" John Monahan, my brother, asked him if he knew who he was speaking to, and that he should not call me a hog; the prisoner said he couldn't prevent him from doing so, and they got quarreling, and agreed to fight; the prisoner challenged my brother; they went to the sidewalk; I went after them, and saw them clinched; several others came out; I got hold of my brother's arm, and pulled him, to separate them; the prisoner struck me, and I struck him; I went at him as hard as I was able; some person got hold of me by the arms and pulled me away; I then saw the prisoner and Tom Cobane clutched together, and the rest separating them from fighting; I did not see the prisoner again till he was taken by the policeman; I was crossing the sidewalk a few minutes after, and saw Charles Cobane sitting on the rail, with his arms crossed under his belly; I went to him, and saw he had been stabbed in the breast; his brother, another man, and myself carried him into the house, and I ran after Dr. Webb; we did not notice the wound in the belly till the Doctor came; the "puddings" (bowels) were put into him again, and he was taken to the Hospital.

The cross-examination was conducted by Ex-Recorder Smith. The witness said that Donnelly was pushed down on the curb-stone; two or three men were about and over him, at a regular rough-and-tumble; Donnelly looked to be bloody when witness saw him at the Police Station the next morning; his face appeared to be cut; when witness fought with him, he gave him all he could; his brother gave him a "bat" or two; in witness' party there were eight or ten persons that night; Donnelly came in with only one his brother; witness did not hear Donnelly say, "Take these men off me; do you mean to take my life?"

John Monahan, examined by Mr. Anthon, simply corroborated the last witness.

Thomas Cobane examined: I am the brother of deceased; I was at Mallen's grocery store on the 28th October; I saw Donnelly there that night; I saw two men fighting on the sidewalk; I went outside when Donnelly struck at me, he hit me between the eyes; I made a rush at him, and ran him into the street; he fell between my feet, and somebody got hold of me, and held me; I don't know where my brother was at this time; Donnelly ran away down the street, and that was all I saw of him.

John Maginn, Owen Mallen, Samuel McCartney and Catharine Kattel were examined. The latter witness stated that after the quarrel the prisoner came into the store with a knife in his hand. The testimony of the other witnesses was merely corroborative of that given by Patrick Monahan.

Officer Boyd was also examined. His testimony was mainly corroborative; he saw the deceased bleeding from two wounds, and went after the prisoner Donnelly; he found him in a neighboring drinking-saloon, and searched him; in his pocket he (the officer) found a sheath or scabbard; brought the prisoner to the Station house; there were scratches on his face, and the handkerchief with which he wiped his face was bloody.

Cross-examined—It was a small sheath about nine inches long that I found in his pocket; it was too small for the sheath of a butcher's knife; it might have been a scissors sheath; it was narrow and thin; it was too narrow and too long for scissors.

Officer Hughes was examined: He was in company with Officer Boyd; carried Cobane into Mallen's store, and afterwards took him to the New-York Hospital; the sheath found on the prisoner was about five inches long, very flat, and pointed on the end.

Dr. Henry N. Fisher examined: I am resident surgeon of the New-York Hospital; Cobane was brought into the Night Ward suffering from a stab in the abdomen, and another stab in the chest; he had not lost a great deal of blood, but was suffering from considerable prostration; his wounds were dressed and he was left in charge of the nurse; in the course of from thirty-six to forty-eight hours symptoms of inflammation began to show themselves, especially inflammation of the abdomen; he died in about three days after his admission; I made the *post-mortem* under direction of the Coroner; I found a stab in the chest on right side, about the cartilage of the third rib and itself; on tracing the wound I found the weapon had passed between third and fourth ribs, and entered the cavity of the chest; the external wound was about half an inch long; I found incipient inflammation of the lung; I found adhesions of the pleura to the walls of the chest, evidently of old formation, the result of previous disease; the wound on the abdomen was three inches above the pubis; it was an inch in length on the outside; it extended downwards and inwards; the intestines were not wounded, although the weapon had penetrated into the cavity of the peritoneum; in my opinion he came to his death by inflammation of the peritoneum and the inflammation of the lungs, the inflammation of the left lung being sympathetic from the wound on the right.

Thomas Cobane, recalled: Was present at the Hospital when his brother made his dying declaration to the Coroner; had previously made a statement to his brother respecting what the doctor said to him as to his condition.

Ex Recorder Smith objected to such testimony. The prosecution should call the Coroner himself, the declarations having been committed to writing by him, so that he can be cross-examined as to the apparent condition of the patient when making these declarations. The Court admitted the evidence.

Witness—I said to him, "Charles, tell the truth and nothing but the truth; you are not expected to live;" I do not know whether I told him that the doctor said it or not; his boarding mistress was present, and another young lady.

Dr. Schirmer, examined: I am a physician and Coroner; I took the dying declaration of Charles Cobane; I told him he was in a dying condition, and I came for the express purpose of taking his dying declaration.

By the Court—He did not say anything to me about his hopes of recovery.

To the District-Attorney—I took the declaration of the prisoner which you show me; it is signed by me, and by the prisoner in my presence; I told him he was at liberty to answer or not, as he might see fit; the deceased was very much frightened when I told him I was coming to examine him as a dying man.

The District-Attorney moved to place as evidence the dying declaration of the deceased, as taken before the Coroner. It was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, on the ground that the deceased did not know that he was *in articulo mortis*, and was excluded by the Court. The following is the dying declaration:

Charles Cobane, being sworn, deposes and says: I am a laborer and lived at No. 79 Ninth-avenue; I am a single man; I went into the liquor-store of Owen Mallen, in Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, about 9 o'clock last evening, for the purpose of attending the raffling of a pistol; I found in the store two brothers, of the name of McCartney, and two brothers of the name of Monaghan; my brother and three girls, named Mary Monaghan, Sarah Dewise and Catherine Kattel, and the mother of Miss Dewise; at a little after eleven o'clock, the two prisoners came in, whose names I understand are McGinn and Donnelly, and whom I have seen before; they were in liquor, as indicated by their actions, and commenced, right away, to quarrel about the raffling with some of the parties, I was in the back room, sitting on a settee, smoking; when I heard the confusion and quarreling, I ran out into the store; they were then upon the sidewalk, and I went out and found them pulling and fighting, holding each other and striking; I then tried to separate them, and while so engaged I received two stabs—one on the upper part of the right breast, and another in the lower region of the bowels; the little man gave me the stabs; they were given in quick succession; I saw an instrument in his hand, but I cannot tell what kind of an instrument it was; I began to stagger shortly afterwards—felt pain; my bowels protruded and swelled up, and I felt the blood trickle from my breast; I was then carried back into the liquor-store, and my brother went for Dr. Webb; he and Dr. Thompson both came, and advised my removal to this hospital, which was done about two o'clock; there was also in the liquor store, in addition to those named, the proprietor, Wm. Bell, Charles Mathews, and one named Bell, whose given name I do not know; it was about twelve o'clock when I was stabbed; to the best of my recollection, I did not strike any one; I recognize the man now present, who says his name is John Donnelly, as the person who stabbed me last night.

CHARLES COBANE, (signed by a mark.)

Taken before me, Oct. 29, 1859.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

The testimony for the prosecution here rested. Counsel for the defence made no formal opening to the jury, but proceeded to call their witnesses.

Thomas Donnelly, examined by Ex-Recorder Tallmadge: I went to Mallen's store that night about eleven o'clock; Mr. Mallen asked what we would have to drink; Donnelly, the prisoner, refused. The witness proceeded to detail the proceedings of that night, much the same as given by the witnesses for the prosecution, except that he deposed that the brothers Cobane, assisted by others, first knocked Donnelly down on the sidewalk, and kicked him when he was down; he had no knife about him; they beat him and kicked him so much that he was very bloody; that he went into Mr. Rigg's liquor store to wash himself; while he was there the Policeman came and arrested him; he did not say, in Mallen's store, that he would lick anybody there; the prisoner is a blanket-maker; he used a large pair of scissors in his business; the sheath to the scissors is made out of pasteboard, with brass at the end next the handle.

Thomas Sherry was examined, and Owen Mallen and Thomas Cobane were recalled. Their testimony was of no value, either as rebutting or otherwise, except that they did not hear any threatening or aggravating language used by Donnelly.

The testimony on both sides being closed, Ex-Recorder Smith proceeded to sum up for the prisoner. He carefully reviewed the evidence, and contended that there was no proof whatever that the prisoner inflicted the wounds of which Cobane died. On the contrary, it was shown that the prisoner was the first party attacked, and that Donnelly was satisfied that Cobane was not one of the persons who attacked him. Consequently there was a lack of motive on Donnelly's part to injure Cobane. Again, none of the parties in conflict saw any weapon in Donnelly's hands, and the only inference that he had a weapon was the fact of a scissors sheath being found in his pocket. The learned counsel spoke at great length, contending that nothing had been proved to connect the prisoner with the homicide.

At the conclusion of Ex-Recorder Smith's address, the Court was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

An Interesting Coupon Case.

DOES LARCENY OF A BOND DEFEAT THE TITLE OF A BONA FIDE HOLDER?

Edmund H. Miller vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff on eight second mortgage bonds, and the interest warrants thereon, or coupons of May, 1857. These bonds were made by the defendants, and were originally issued to Messrs. Varnum, Carlisle and C. J. Steadman. They were for $1,000 each, and payable in the usual form of such bonds to parties above named, "or bearer."

The plaintiff subsequently came into possession, and accordingly brought his action to recover thereon. The defendants allege that the bonds and coupons in suit, with others, were, in July, 1856, assigned and delivered to C. J. Steadman, as trustee for himself and others, for value, and that by an agreement between Steadman and his associates in interest, the bonds and coupons were to remain in the sole care of Steadman, as such trustee, with authority to sell or hypothecate them for the reimbursement of the purchase money to the parties; and that on the 1st of September, 1857, after the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, he sold the bonds and coupons to Frank G. Bond, who now claims to be the owner thereof.

It appeared from the testimony of the defendants that Steadman placed the bonds in a tin box, which was deposited for safe keeping with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company some time in May, 1857, retaining the only key to the box himself; that while so deposited, and during the absence of Steadman from the City, and without his knowledge, the box was broken open by some one, supposed to be Mr. Ludlow, Cashier of the Trust Company, the bonds abstracted, and pledged to E. S. Monroe for a loan of $25,000; that this was done on the 3d of August, 1857, and the money so obtained the same day deposited to the credit of the Trust Company with the American Exchange Bank. It also appeared that Ludlow was jointly interested with Steadman and the other parties in the bonds so alleged to have been taken and pledged.

The defendants admitted on the trial that the plaintiff was the *bona fide* holder of the bonds, for value, and without notice of any of the facts stated and relied upon as a defence, but at the same time claimed that the abstraction of the bonds from the box by Ludlow was a larceny, and that he having no title himself, no one deriving title through him, however remotely, could have any valid claim to the bonds, or be entitled to recover the interest alleged to be due thereon. The action was tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, who held that the bonds and coupons being negotiable paper, it was immaterial how they came into the possession of the plaintiff, or whether a larceny had been committed by Ludlow or not; and that the plaintiff having no knowledge or notice of the larceny, his title could not be affected by the circumstances set up as a defence.

The jury were directed to find a verdict for the plaintiffs, for the value of the coupons and interest, and the defendants given the benefit of their exceptions. There are still a number of cases similar to this to be tried, and should the ruling of the Court in this instance be sustained on appeal, this trial will probably dispose of those causes remaining. C. A. Rapello for plaintiff; Van Cott & Cady for defendants.

Norwalk Bank Case.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER BETTS.

The case of the Government against Henry Williams was resumed yesterday before Mr. BETTS, and was principally devoted to the examination of witnesses for the defence. Several Bank officers, among others B. Lewis, Jr., cashier of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, and G. E. Baker, teller of Tradesmen's Bank, were examined as experts, in reference to the handwriting of exhibit No. 2, which was the order written in Adams' Express office, and signed "F. A. Williams," and other papers, the admitted hand of Henry Williams. As a general thing, these witnesses failed to detect more than a similarity in the two, and were of the opinion that the two were not written by the same hand. Several witnesses connected with H. Williams in the milk business were sworn to prove an alibi on the 28th of December, the day Adams' clerks swear he called at their office and received the package of money. The case was again adjourned to to-day at 12 o'clock. For the Government, Mr. Wight, Assistant U. S. District-Attorney; for the defence, Judge Maynard, of the Marine Court.

Death Penalty for Stealing a Pair of Boots.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, JAN. 26—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

John McCarty, John Geary and Richard Carney, who were indicted for robbing one Francis Williams, one of the ship's company of the ship *Charlotte*, of $9 and a pair of boots upon the high seas, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob.

The punishment affixed to the former offence by the statute is death; to the latter, fine and imprisonment.

The jury were discharged for the term.

Verdict.

Morton vs. *Pinckney.*—This was an action tried in the Superior Court, before Justice PIERPONT. The suit was brought to recover rent from the defendant, as receiver. The case was reported in full in THE TIMES of Wednesday last, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, $361. Dedefendant will appeal.

Jno. E. Burrill, for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton, for defendant.

The Steele Habeas Corpus.

Fannie H. Steele vs. *William P. Steele.*—This is the contest for the custody of the child of the parties, reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The cause now came up again at Chambers, before Justice LEONARD, but was postponed until Saturday, the points of counsel not having been prepared.

Samuel J. Glassey, for petitioner; Bachman & Van Pelt and Mr. Joyce, for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Bean vs. *Cavannah.*—Referred to Thos. B. Van Buren, Esq., to take evidence as to partnership of the defendant, and as to the good faith of the judgments, and the consideration thereof, and to report the same to this Court, with his opinion, &c.

Calendar....FRIDAY, Jan 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 52, 168, 169, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 179, 75, 135, 165, 49, 85, 23, 87, 95, 121, 172, 142.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2637, 2388, 2009, 2071, 1791, 2387, 2679, 2403, 2367, 2544, 6430½, 2415, 1694, 1170, 1938½, 2520, 2075.

SUPERIOR COURT—No more calendar for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Tried without a jury—Nos. 32, 34, 41, 48, 49.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1860—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 80 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 600 bags Rio at 12c.@12½c.; 80 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; also, by auction, 3,286 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@12⅝c.; and 205 bags Santos at 12¾c.@13⅛c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,400 bales, at uniform rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.......	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling, ℔ lb.......	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb..	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	13
Fair, ℔ lb...........	12⅝	12⅞	13	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of desirable lots of State and Western Flour claim higher prices. The demand, however, is restricted. Sales have been reported of 7,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 10, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour....................	$4 50	@$4 90
Superfine State..................	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra State......................	5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western................	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.........	5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan...	5 25	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio..............	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands.........	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee....................	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee....................	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri......	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in good request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 85 ℔ bbl. Sales 870 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 3,700 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 75@$2 20; and 500 boxes do. Lemons, at $1 65, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Corn is abundant and depressed. Sales 22,500 bushels at 78c.@81½c. for new white and yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 4,500 bushels Rye at 90c.@92c.; and 5,500 bushels State Barley, on private terms. Oats are in limited request, including Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45½c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c.; Southern at 40c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 470 bales North River, at $1@$1 18¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 45 bales new crop at 12c.@18c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been very moderately inquired for at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 120 bbls. New Orleans, at 49c.@50c.; 60 do. do., by auction, at 46c.; and 100 bbls. old crop do., on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less sought after, including Common at $1 55@$1 60 ℔ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. A fair inquiry has been experienced for Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from 44c.@45½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is selling to a moderate extent at 57c.@59c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors sellers, the day's business comprising 750 bbls., in lots at $16 87½@$17 for old Mess; $17 50 for new Mess; $11 75 for old Prime, and $13 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inquired for, chiefly at from 8½c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 370 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales have been reported of 250 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 15c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 450 hhds., including Cuba, at 7½c.@7¾c., and New Orleans at 7¾c.@8¼c., with Clarified do. at 9c.; 198 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 6¾c.@8⅛c.; 350 hhds. Melado, at 4¾c.@5c., chiefly at 4⅞c.; and 3,150 bags Pernambuco on terms not ascertained.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 24c.@24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 470 bales Cotton, chiefly at 3-16d.@7-32d., but including some Sea Island, at ¼d.; 100 bales Cotton, by steamer, part ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 100 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 3s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef and 170 bbls. Apples, by do., at 5s.; 41 ½-bbls. do., by do., at 3s.; 150 tcs. Lard, at 20s.; 100 do., do., by steamer, and 100 boxes Bacon, by do., at 30s.; 20 hhds. Tallow, at 18s.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; and 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d. For London, 100 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; 20 tcs. Beef, at 5s; 100 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; and 10 tons Cloverseed, at 25s. For Bremen, 200 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—Lesbia.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon—Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon—Wife for an Hour.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Operatic Recitals.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Tight Rope Performances—Irish Emigrant—Magic Toys. Evening—Husband to Order—Guy Gudlack—Magic Toys.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—Milly, the Milking Maid—Taking it On—Woman's Whims.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances—Mat Peel's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A motion of Mr. Hunter, in regard to the resumption of the debate on the resolution of Mr. Douglas, was encountered by Mr. Davis with the objection that a Committee of the Senate had been appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry tragedy, with a view to ascertaining what legislation the occurrence appeared to exact, and that the resolution of the Illinois Senator was an unfair and needless anticipation of the Committee's action. Mr. Davis could see no motive for the course of Mr. Douglas, save hostility to the Administration; and distinctly objected to investing the Federal Executive with power to invade sovereign States, under pretence of suppressing insurrection. Mr. Douglas replied by charging the Senator from Mississippi with misrepresenting his position. What he wanted was such legislation as should oblige Federal Grand Juries to find bills against the invaders; and as should authorize the President, in the event of a State calling for aid to repel invasion, to furnish it without awaitng Congressional sanction. Mr. Wilson subsequently resumed his remarks from the session of Wednesday, entering minutely into the history of Slavery aggression, and incidentally alluding to the imprisonment of colored sailors in South Carolina, and the treatment of Mr. Hoar, the Massachusetts Commissioner. Messrs. Hammond and Chesnut, the Senators from that State, explained that the imprisonment of negro seamen was purely a Police regulation, and that it had recently been modified. The expulsion of Mr. Hoar, while it was necessary, was accomplished with all possible respect and gentleness. Mr. Wilson's further remarks elicited from Mr. Davis an admission that the election of a Republican President of the conservative class of which Mr. Foot, of Vermont, is a type, would not constitute a basis for Southern secession; and from Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, a declaration, that in the event of dissolution, the Northwest would go with the South, and not with the North. The Senate adjourned to Monday. The House of Representatives, agreeably to the project propounded by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, on Wednesday, was to have proceeded at once to balloting for Speaker, and in that practical and pleasant way to have occupied the ensuing fortnight, without further debate. Mr. Hickman, however, on the Republican side, protested that he was not bound by the suggestion of the Tennessee member; and from all quarters on the Democratic side, came similar protests, and refusals to abstain from talk. A ballot, thanks to Republican urgency, was at length obtained—226 voting, thus rendering 114 necessary to a choice. Of these Mr. Sherman had 109, Mr. Bocock 58, Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, 37, Mr. Davis, of Indiana, 5, Mr. McClernand 3. The rest were scattered. While the ballot was proceeding Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, withdrew his name from the list of candidates, using the occasion to thank the partiality of his friends, and to protest the devotion of his constituents to the Union. A point of order was raised by Mr. Hickman, when the result of the ballot was announced. He argued that a motion to proceed to vote was as much out of order as a motion to adopt the plurality rule, and he objected to any more useless balloting. The objection was eventually withdrawn, and two more ballots were had, the number voting being as before. The last ballot resulted as follows: Mr. Sherman 109, Mr. Bocock 51, Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, 33, Mr. Gilmer 4, Mr. Davis, of Indiana, 7, Mr. Florence 4; the rest scattering. The House then adjourned.

The *Teutonia*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton on the 8th inst., arrived here last evening. She brings London papers of the evening of the 7th, with a few details of interest.

In the State Senate, the bill making appropriations for the payment of the Canal debt and for the maintenance of the Canals during the year, was passed. Upon motion of Mr. Connolly, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Attorney-General for his opinion of the legality of the New-York Board of Supervisors, as at present constituted. The bill enlarging the powers of the Courts of Special Sessions was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Sessions moved a substitute for the Assembly bill relative to railroads in cities, which gives the Common Councils full power over such grants. Mr. Manierre stood alone in arguing against the substitute, which reserves these powers to the Legislature, and it was adopted by a vote of 22 to 2. The bill is the special order for to-day. The appointment of a Select Committee on Reforms in the State Assessment Law was moved in the Assembly, carried, and the Committee appointed by the Chair. After a smart contest between Mr. Conkling and the Speaker on the bill for the relief of Luther Wright, that measure was ordered to a third reading. No business of moment preceded the adjournment.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Field, one of the victims of the Hudson River Railroad collision, was concluded at Yonkers yesterday. The Jury declined to furnish a copy of the verdict for publication, lest it might interfere with the execution of criminal process against the parties implicated; but there is no doubt that Hartley, the flag-man of the Express train, and perhaps others, have been presented as criminally responsible for the collision. Hartley left Yonkers early last evening and is supposed to have come to this City.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon, there was not a quorum present. The Councilmen referred the report from the Aldermen in favor of an application to the Legislature for authority to borrow an additional sum of money to increase the supply of Croton Water. A Committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of Washington's birth day, and the sum of $2,500 was appropriated to meet the expense.

The Jury, in the case of William Jones, who has been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for three days on a charge of murdering an unknown man in the Five Points, after having been in deliberation throughout Wednesday night, came into Court yesterday morning with a verdict of manslaughter in third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. The trial of John Donnelly for the murder of Charles Cobane was then commenced, and occupied the whole day. At a late hour, the evidence both for the prosecution and the defence being completed, and the summing up of counsel concluded, the Court adjourned till this morning.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday morning, in West Thirty-fourth street, by which five or six dwelling-houses were seriously injured, and a stable, containing horses, sleighs and wagons, which belonged to Messrs. Farrell, Lattemore, Falmer and Seaman, was destroyed. The total loss was not far from $7,000. Some poor families suffer by the loss of their furniture and clothing.

The Stock Market took a sudden turn upward yesterday morning, and the rise, at one time on the prominent shares, was nearly 1 per cent. At the close, prices were unsettled, after a large and general business through the day. Money affairs very quiet, and nothing of moment done in Exchange.

A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton and Flour, which were generally held firmly. Nothing transpired in Wheat. Corn and Oats were plenty and depressed. Rye, Barley, Coffee, Rice, Whisky, Linseed Oil, and the principal kinds of Provisions were in demand. Sugars and Molasses were more freely offered and purchased. Hay and Hops attracted considerable attention. Other branches of trade presented no really new features.

Protection of the States.

It is very desirable that we should have a clear understanding of the precise legislation which Mr. Douglas requires to protect States from invasions such as that of the State of Virginia by John Brown and his confederates. If he means that any conspiracy in one State to run off slaves from another should be made a penal offence indictable in the Federal Courts, we entirely agree with him. If, however, he means, as his language has in some quarters been construed to imply, that the Federal forces should be placed under the control of the Executive for the suppression of any movement in anticipation of such conspiracy, then we do as entirely dissent from his doctrine. That we may do the Senator no injustice, we refer to his own language, as reported to have been used in his speech of Monday in the Senate. Mr. Douglas "then presumed there would be but little difference of opinion that it will be necessary to place the whole military power of the Government at the disposal of the President, with proper restrictions, to repress such invasion." This would appear to be meant to confer a discretion upon the President which would be unrestrained by any judicial interpretation, and would therefore be clothing him with a power not contemplated by the Constitution, and hostile to the genius of our institutions. The Executive province is limited, as its name implies, to the execution of the laws, but should the Executive be armed with the whole power of the Government to suppress, at his own discretion, any assemblage or political organization which he might interpret to be a conspiracy against the rights or institutions of any of the States of the Confederacy, he would be made in effect a military dictator, and under the cloak of powers so conferred upon him the reserved rights of the States and the liberties of the Republic itself might easily be sacrificed. This whole doctrine of the prevention of contemplated or anticipated crime is always a dangerous thing to meddle with. We have no objection that the overt act of conspiracy should be punished to the extent of any Federal law which may be passed on the subject, but when the President is allowed to snuff conspiracy on the tainted air, and to judge of the tendency and design of any movement in one State, which he may consider to be hostile to the peace and security of another State, we shall not be far from saying farewell to all constitutional guarantees, and to all individual liberty.

"It is not only necessary," says the Senator, "to use the military power when the actual case occurs, but to authorize the judicial department to suppress all conspiracies and combinations in the several States with the intent to molest or disturb its Government, citizens, property or institutions. You must punish the conspiracy with intent to do the act, and then it will be suppressed in advance." The responsibility of the suppression of any combination against State institutions is here transferred, with what looks like great looseness of statement and logic, from the Executive to the Federal courts, but the principle remains the same:—judicial discretion is substituted for executive, and the President is armed with power, not to execute the penalty which the tribunals of justice may award for a crime committed, but to adopt precautionary, and of course discretionary, measures for its prevention.

And what is to constitute such a conspiracy as would justify committing such a discretion to the Executive, or to the Federal Courts? On this point Mr. Douglas must speak for himself: "He had no hesitation in expressing his firm and deliberate conviction that the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, logical and inevitable result of the teachings of the Republican Party, as explained and enforced in their platform, their partisan presses, their pamphlets and books, and the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress." Now, it cannot be denied that under these words a Republican organization in any State may be treated as a conspiracy, which may make it necessary to "place the whole military power of the Government at the disposal of the President to suppress." We have no disposition to do any injustice to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, and we presume that in his matured propositions on this subject he will modify the force of expressions thrown off in the heat of debate, and under the exciting influences which now predominate at the Capital. But that these logical inferences will be drawn from his positions seems to us inevitable, and we cannot withhold our protest against doctrines which, in our view, strike a blow not only at individual liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution, but also at the sovereignty of the States themselves.

The Preliminaries of Secession.

The example set by South Carolina in sending a Commissioner to Virginia is, it appears, about to be followed by Mississippi. This State is also about to dispatch a long-winded orator, to give to the Mother of Presidents a bit of the Mississippian mind upon the impending crisis in the South. The result of the Carolinian embassy has been, so far, nothing more dreadful than the patient endurance by the Virginia Legislature of a four hours' speech from the inexhaustible Mr. Memminger, in which the ancient tale of Southern wrongs and Northern violence and perfidy was told over in as sprightly a manner as the nature of the subject would admit of. The way in which we hear that the Virginian Legislature is about to deal with this oration fills us with the gloomiest forebodings as to the fate which awaits the coming envoy from Mississippi. They intend, it appears, to discuss it until the close of the session, and then say nothing more about it. They will neither take measures to call a Convention nor declare the Union dissolved, and poor Memminger will go to the Springs next Summer without any other consolation than the—in this instance—rather melancholy one of having done his duty.

As there is not the smallest probability that the Mississippi delegate will make any deeper impression upon the Virginia mind than the Carolinian has been able to produce, we strongly advise him, whoever he may be, to stay at home, and save the State his hotel and traveling expenses. In fact, the dispatch of envoys from one State to the other, in these days of printing, for the simple purpose of making speeches, is thoroughly ridiculous. All that Mississippi has to say to Virginia, or any other State, is said in her little newspapers six times a week, far better than her most voluble orator could say it in a ten hours' discourse; or if she distrusts the Press, she can print a pamphlet, and send a copy to every slaveholder in the Old Dominion, and thus save the time of the Virginia Legislature. The post-office can do the work of a thousand Commissioners in a third of the time.

What makes the farce more farcical, is that the Commissioners never propose any more serious measure than the calling of a Convention. They talk of disunion, it is true, but they never propose to dissolve the Union immediately. They always keep a Convention between it and its fate. There has to be a grand palaver before anything serious is attempted. And we confess that a more salutary and useful drag upon fire-eating impetuosity than a good wordy, frothy Convention, we can hardly conceive of. As long as the South intends to hold a Convention, the Union is safe. It furnishes a very efficient vent for all the pent-up wrath by which Pro-Slavery bosoms are torn. After ten or twelve days of steady talking and cocktails, the most warlike knight sighs for the repose of his home, and the embraces of his family, and the greetings of his sable retainers; and the dissolution of the Union, the annihilation of the North, the execution of the Abolitionists, are thus postponed for a few years longer.

Furthermore, as Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, yesterday declared that Massachusetts had no right to send an agent to South Carolina, this form of embassy would appear to be as intrusive as it is impotent, and the strict constructionists of the South will shortly be falling at loggerheads with each other for encouraging an impertinent custom.

The Tribune and Mr. Fessenden.

In commenting upon the remarks of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, uttered in the Senate on Monday, we took occasion to lament that the Senator should have thought it necessary to compassionate Mr. Seward for the rhetorical mistake made by him in his use of that now famous phrase, the "irrepressible conflict;" and also to animadvert upon what we regarded as Mr. Fessenden's own evasion of the practical issues presented in the resolution of Mr. Douglas demanding new legislation to meet the crisis of intersectional feeling produced by the affair at Harper's Ferry.

For this we were immediately taken to task, with characteristic candor and courtesy, by the New-York *Tribune*. We were politely assured by our contemporary, for whose capacity of seeing much further than his neighbors into all opaque substances we entertain the sincerest respect, that if we would but wait for the full report of Mr. Fessenden's speech in the *Congressional Globe*, we should probably get a clearer glimpse "into this grindstone." We were informed that Mr. Fessenden "was very apt to understand what he was about," and that "he did nothing but explain and defend Mr. Seward in a manly and generous manner."

We bowed submissively to this oracular instructor, and awaited, not without impatience, the arrival of the all-enlightening *Globe*. It has come at last, and we have perused Mr. Fessenden's speech with care. And having accomplished this task, we regret to be under the necessity of maintaining our original criticism. We find that in dealing with a practical proposition, to provide against the recurrence of a grave outrage actually perpetrated by the citizens of one American State upon the peace and dignity of another American State, Mr. Fessenden turned aside from the natural current of debate, to suggest that laws should also be passed to meet a contingency which has never yet arisen, and which exists only in the shape of the vague and indeterminate threats of partisan leaders. That John Brown and his followers, not being citizens of Virginia, did actually invade that Commonwealth, with the intention of disturbing its whole social order, and did actually engage in a sanguinary conflict with Virginian citizens, interrupted in the peaceable pursuit of their legimate affairs, is a simple matter of record. Mr. Fessenden himself, for whose abilities we entertain probably quite as sincere a respect as our contemporary, will hardly deny that these facts were of a nature to startle the whole slaveholding South into a state of passionate excitement, especially when followed up as they were by demonstrations of sympathy with the invader, in many parts of the non-slaveholding States. Mr. Douglas' resolution brought up before the Senate the propriety of passing such laws as would meet the new issue of constitutional obligations developed by John Brown's affair, and appease the angry alarm of the South by satisfying that section of our common country that the Northern States were not truly represented either by John Brown or by his admirers and applauders. To select this moment for proposing legislation to meet the perfectly hypothetical case of a dissolution of the Union in the event of a Republican triumph, can hardly, we think, be regarded as either wise or statesmanlike, and certainly deserves to be described as an evasion of the true issue. This is just what Mr. Fessenden did. Our contemporary, devoted to the objects and inflamed with the spirit of party, is quite content that this should be done. We, for our part, regretted and continue to regret it. Mr. Fessenden ably vindicated, in other parts of his speech, both himself and his political friends from the accusation of indifference to the serious questions evoked by the actual condition of the country, and uttered many sound and sensible views of national policy. But this does not in the slightest degree affect the injurious and provocative tendency of the passages which have called forth our observations. Neither can we agree with the *Tribune*, in thinking that Mr. Fessenden's defence of Mr. Seward was either timely or considerate. There is such a thing as killing with kindness; and when Mr. Fessenden declared that "Mr. Seward had been unfortunate in being the author of a phrase," and added that "if he had diffused that idea over half a page, instead of compressing it into a single sentence, nothing would ever have come of it," we think his tenderness must have been felt by Mr. Seward himself to be rather superfluous and embarrassing. The Senator from New-York is a statesman of such rank and repute that he might perhaps as well be left to find out his own "misfortunes," and to remedy them in his own way.

A Cry Against the Mud.—The condition of the streets, as everybody knows, is disgusting, and has been disgusting for at least two months. The City Inspector, as soon as the tax levy had passed both Boards of the Common Council, gave orders to have them cleaned, but the work was stopped by the Comptroller because the Mayor had not approved of the levy.

This is certainly not only child's play, but mischievous child's play. The only evil that could possibly result from the commencement of the work before the Mayor finds time to lay aside the consideration of the great Strangers' Protective Bureau and look into the little matter of the City taxes, would be either the fastening of the pecuniary responsibility on Mr. Delavan or delay in paying the contractors or workmen. We are quite satisfied that the Comptroller never believed for a moment that the Mayor would veto the street-cleaning appropriation, or that the money for that purpose would not be eventually forthcoming. Unless he did suppose something of the kind, the delay he has imposed on the work is not simply a piece of official absurdity, but a serious injury to the public. Every day on which the dirt stood untouched during the recent mild weather was a fresh stimulus to disease. We hope Mr. Wood will relax a little from his ardor in behalf of the great "Bureau," and sign the tax-levy, or else lend money to the City Inspector.

Our Claims Against Peru.

We have already called attention to the peremptory fashion in which President Castilla has met the claims advanced against Peru by the Government at Washington. The matter is a serious one, for it involves the national honor, and the rights of American citizens in a region of the world in which the American flag ought to be recognized as the symbol of power as well as of justice. We therefore hasten to lay before our readers the fullest and most accurate account which has yet appeared, of the number and nature of the claims thus contemptuously dealt with. The chief of these claims are four in number—two referring to the unlawful seizure of American vessels in Peruvian waters, and two to outrages committed upon the persons of American citizens.

The claim of the owners of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, arose from the seizure of the two vessels by the Government of Peru, while they were engaged in lawful commerce. They arrived at Iquique, a port in the south of Peru, with cargoes from California and Oregon, in December, 1857, at the time that Gen. Vivanco, a revolutionary chief, held possession of all the south of the Republic, the ports of which, especially, he was able to command, having seized and raised his flag on board of the steam-frigate *Apurimac*, of 44 guns, much the heaviest of the only two frigates in the Peruvian Navy. The masters of the two ships found a regularly organized government at Iquique, and a custom-house, entering and clearing vessels every day. So, after discharging their cargoes they sought employment for their vessels, and finally chartered them to the French Consul to load guano at Pabellon de Pica and Punta de Lobos, islands lying about sixty miles from Iquique. The American captains applied to the Governor and Captain of the Port, and were told by these officers that it was all right. They accordingly proceeded to the islands to load. While there, the *Tumbes*, a steam war vessel of the Government at Lima, came upon them on the 24th of January, 1858, seized the vessels, drove their crews over their sides at the point of the bayonet, and left them on those sterile spots, without food or water, sixty miles from the nearest inhabited point—being Iquique. The vessels and their captains were taken to Callao, and the ships are now used by the Peruvian Government as supply-ships, guns having been placed on them, and the Peruvian flag streaming from their mast-heads.

Our Minister, Mr. Clay, immediately interfered. He demanded the release of the masters of the ships, and notified the Peruvian Government that it would be held strictly responsible for all its acts in the premises. After discussing the question fully with Mr. Clay, Peru appealed to the "known justice and acknowledged magnanimity of the Government of the Union." A careful examination into the question was had by the Cabinet at Washington, which finally decided against Peru, and Mr. Clay was instructed to renew his demand. Three months since the Government at Washington again instructed Mr. Clay to make a final and peremptory demand. It was made. The Government at Lima, in the absence of President Castilla, now in command of the Peruvian army at Guayaquil, led Mr. Clay to believe there would be no further delay in the payment of the claims, and he fully expected to notify his Government by the mail now received of the happy issue of the affair. Instead of this, he now has to forward a defiant refusal to entertain the claims any longer, couched in language less than courteous to the American Government. And so little delicacy did the Peruvian Cabinet preserve in the matter that, within twenty-four hours after the refusal, the fact of its having been made and the language in which it was couched were freely discussed in all the saloons and coffee-houses of Lima.

The claim of the whaleship *William Lee* arose in 1856, from the detention of this vessel by the captain of the port of Tumbes, where she had put in for water and supplies, because her master refused to pay $12 unjustly claimed in behalf of a discharged seaman. The Captain at length paid the $12, under protest; and because he would not withdraw that protest his vessel was detained several months—his whole crew deserted in the meantime, the hot sun opened the seams of his ship, his voyage was finally broken up, and after repairing his vessel he was obliged to return home. The owners made a claim for $61,000, which was cut down by the American Government to $31,000, at which figure Mr. Clay was instructed to make a peremptory demand for indemnification. Four years have elapsed, and the demand has not been complied with, although the Peruvian Government has at least once acknowledged the justice of the claim.

The claim of Edmund W. Sartori merits the still more special attention of our Government. Mr. Sartori was seized by Gen. Castilla and kept for more than four months in a cattle-pen, without bed, and without decent food. An active and highly respectable merchant of Chile, Mr. Sartori had reason to visit Arequipa on business, some time in July, 1858, when that city was held by Gen. Vivanco, who was then trying to overthrow Gen. Castilla's government. The latter, with a large army, arrived before Arequipa, after Mr. Sartori had entered the city. As soon as Mr. Sartori had closed his business there, he started for Islay and Chile. On leaving, he rode directly to Gen. Castilla's camp and applied for a passport. He was asked by the General if he had any documents from Gen. Vivanco. He replied that he was the bearer of a letter from the latter to a friend of his in Chile, and immediately produced it. Castilla thereupon charged him with being an agent of the revolutionary party, and threw him into a cattle-pen, with no other bed to sleep upon than the mother earth. After several days Castilla appointed a Court-Martial to try him, and on a hearing of all the facts the Court decided that there was no cause for detaining Mr. Sartori. But he was not released. Another Court was called, and after a great deal of deliberation this Court decided that it has no jurisdiction over such cases, and Mr. Sartori was sent upon his parole to Lima for trial, where he voluntarily presented himself twice to the Minister of War and demanded a trial. He was told that he could return to Chile, as Peru had nothing further to do with him. During Mr. Sartori's detention in Gen. Castilla's camp, he was treated in the most inhuman manner. Once, when Gen. Castilla's own physician applied to him to allow Mr. Sartori to bathe—a thing not denied to a common soldier, and which was absolutely requisite for his health—Gen. Castilla gave a blunt refusal, saying that he was determined to keep him where he should "never see the blue sky again." In the meantime Mr. Sartori's mercantile business in Chile suffered greatly. He has shown losses, occasioned by his detention, of more than $60,000, substantiated by proofs that neither our Government nor that of Peru can escape. The health of his wife was very low when he left Chile, and he was very anxious to hasten back to her. She was writing to him by every mail to come to her—that she could not die till she had seen him again. Gen. Castilla was made aware of this, but he refused to let him depart, and Mr. Sartori arrived in Chile too late to see the mother of his children. No rhetoric can intensify the facts of such a case as this. Mr. Clay was instructed by his Government to demand for Mr. Sartori, in addition to a pecuniary indemnity, direct personal damages; but Peru refuses both.

The claim of Dr. Charles Eston arose from the destruction of his property, mine, machinery, houses, &c., in the year 1854, in the Province of Andahuylas, by the troops of Gen. Castilla, then seeking to overthrow President Echenique. The Doctor was working a mine in that Province very successfully, when one night a party of *Monteneros*, sent by the Governor of the Province, came down upon him and destroyed the machinery of his mine, burned his houses, shot at and wounded him, and drove him from the town. This was one of the most outrageous and barbarous things ever done, even in this lawless country, and he has been seeking justice for more than six years without success. This case has excited more indignation in Peru than almost any other claim pending before the Government.

"Well, what is to be done?" asks President Buchanan. "I have no authority to enforce claims against foreign countries under the Constitution, and Congress won't give me any." This annual *miserère* of Mr. Buchanan, be it observed, is cut out of his Messages by the agent or Minister at Washington of every petty Spanish-American State, and a copy of it sent home; and these constant declarations of impotence put forth by our President do more to encourage outrages upon our citizens abroad, and to prevent proper indemnification to them, than perhaps all other causes combined. But, is it true that Mr. Buchanan is not invested by the Constitution and through treaties with sufficient power to apply a prompt remedy for these evils, and in such a way as to prevent a recurrence of them? We fully believe nine out of ten of the claims of American citizens on Spanish-American States could be settled satisfactorily, and at once, and within the bounds of the power conferred upon the President, simply by the exercise on his part of a shadow of that promptness and energy which so greatly distinguished President Jackson, without the expendiiure of a dollar or the firing of a gun. Let the President order the commanding officer of the Pacific Squadron to Callao, with instructions to accompany Mr. Clay to the Palace of the Minister of State, and there to make a peremptory demand for the immediate payment of American claims; and there is not one chance in a million tha these claims will not be allowed before the Minister loses sight of the Flag-officer's epaulettes. "But suppose," says the President "that the millionth chance *should* turn up?' Well, if it does, let Flag-officer Montgomery lay the *Lancaster*, with her twenty 9-inch shell guns and her two 11-inch guns, alongside the Chincha Islands, and levy upon exactly guano enough to discharge all American claims, including the necessary expenses of the *Lancaster* in watching the operation. Congress and the people will hardly quarrel with this prompt and economical mode of taking the justice which South American factions think fit to refuse us, as they would be very apt to do with a repetition of the $5,000,000 expedition to collect $25,000 from Paraguay.

A brief recital of recent French experience will not be out of place in this connection. Several months since, a French resident of Lima was illegally imprisoned, by order of a Peruvian Judge. Mons. Huet, the French *Chargé*, demanded his release, and an indemnity for him. This was refused, upon which M. Huet struck his flag, and went on board the French frigate *l'Andromède*, at Callao. The Admiral called at the foreign office, but consented to take no hostile steps till the matter should be referred to the Government of his Emperor. Castilla sent an agent to Paris, authorized to make a settlement. When the agent returned to Lima, Castilla abused him roundly, telling him that he had exceeded his powers, and M. Huet was informed that Peru would never pay the claim or salute the flag of France in requital for the offence, until she was compelled to do so. M. Huet a second time struck his flag, and went home. The other day, news reached Lima from Valparaiso that a French screw line-of-battle ship of 90 guns had arrived there, on its way to Callao. This hint was sufficient for Castilla's Government; and in twenty-four hours after, a draft for $8,000 on Daniel Gibb & Co., of London, in favor of the French Government, was mailed at Lima, and passed through Panama on the 8th inst. Probably, however, Louis Napoleon's 90-gun ship will not be satisfied with this tardy justice; and if she is not, all she has to do on her arrival at Callao is to tell Castilla what more is to be done, and he will do it.

If the President declines to act upon this hint, we have one more suggestion to make. Let him forthwith recall Mr. Clay, and let Congress appropriate the amount of the ministerial expenses in Peru, to the relief of our robbed and insulted fellow-countrymen. An Envoy who is left unsupported in just demands, can hardly find his post useful to his country or agreeable to himself.

The Aldermen and the Press.—We do not often offer advice to the Board of Aldermen, but after the foolish scene of yesterday, in which the Boole, Bagley and Bradley Committee sat waiting open-mouthed for Bennett's appearance, we cannot help counseling them in the strongest manner to revoke its appointment, and put an end to the farce. The Common Council has not for many years had much dignity to damage; but as it represents New-York, and uses the City Hall, we have a fair claim upon it for the display of a little common sense. If Bennett praised the Board of Aldermen with just as much vigor as he abuses it, we can assure that reverend body that it would not stand one particle higher in the public estimation than it does at this moment, with all the weight of his charges resting upon it. And even if he appeared before this ridiculous tribunal, and recanted on his bare and horny knees, no human being who now believes his accusations to be true would on that account conclude that they were false. The whole proceeding is too intensely absurd to be allowed to go on in any building belonging to the municipality. If the investigation is to continue, we beg of the Committee to betake themselves, and their culprit with them, to some commodious and congenial bar-room.

A Chapter of Chivalry.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, rests his hopes of victory for the South in the great civil war for which he longs, upon the promptness of his countrymen in "defending their honor." We must, therefore, commend to his immediate and earnest attention a little proceeding which has just taken place in Columbus, Mississippi. In that happy city lived but the other day a gallant gentleman, Dr. Shepherd by name, once Secretary of the Texas Navy under General Houston's Presidency, and distinguished more recently in the American service in Mexico. This gallant gentleman has just been shot dead in the public streets by a chivalric and high-toned person named Blair, in the following circumstances.

An agent for some Northern business house chanced to be driving his bargains in Columbus. Whether Blair was or was not his debtor does not appear, but it is very probable that he was, for the agent having been obliged to leave Columbus for a day or two on business, Blair appeared in the hotel at which he lodged, denounced him as an Abolitionist, and proposed a search of his room. The key was procured, and, accompanied by a few more chivalric and high-toned persons like himself, Blair proceeded to "defend the honor" of Mississippi by first breaking open the absent Yankee's trunk, and then abstracting the absent Yankee's private letters, which he duly opened and began to read aloud for the benefit of the "patriarchal institution" which breeds so many nice and honorable instincts, and makes all meanness of thought or deed impossible. The letters were common-place enough for a while, till on taking up a sheet half-filled with the absent Yankee's own handwriting, Blair came on the words, "*It's all right between me and the Brown family!*" Gracious heavens! here was an escape for Mississippi, and for Blair immortal glory! To think of it:—a correspondent of the John Browns in Columbus, under the very noses, as it were, of Jefferson Davis and Senator Brown—with an e! The interest grew intense; the chivalry crowded upon the reader. Since that famous letter which Lord Monteagle couldn't understand, though King Jamie could, history had known no such moment. Nothing in fiction approached it save the instant in which Sergeant Buz-fuz laid Mr. Pickwick's subtle demand for "chops and tomatoes sauce" before an indignant British jury. Blair could not go on with his task. The letter dropped from his hands, and he started up, says the report, "greatly excited." Before burnt feathers and Bourbon had restored Blair to himself, another chivalric and high-toned person, of stronger nerves, took the epistle up, continued the perusal, and found, O shame and vexation! that the Browns of the absent Yankee's writing-desk were after all only innocent Mississippian Browns, and that there was a lady in the question, whom the absent Yankee hoped soon, it "being all right with the family," to espouse. The revulsion was severe; but the chivalry could not give up their prize. They took out all the love-letters of this low commercial Yankee, and went at them with great dash and gallantry. Shepherd now comes on the scene. Attracted by the crowd he entered the room, and being a soldier and eccentric, protested that the whole proceeding was a "sneaking outrage." Blair, of course, rebuked this presumption, and swore at Shepherd as no better than a Northern agent himself, and a mere wolf in sheep's clothing. However, seeing mischief in Shepherd's eye, Blair discreetly absconded and left town. A few days after he came back, for he was an apothecary and must live, though his customers died for it. Shepherd invaded him instantly, and with calm decision began to give him a sound caning. Blair on this drew a pistol and shot Shepherd three times, till he fell dead, caning his murderer stoutly to the last. And thus Blair avenged his honor. What the people of Columbus have done in the matter we do not yet learn.

Had Blair been a poor Irish laborer, who had thought out loud that it was better to be white and earn a dollar a day than to be black and be paddled once a week, of course he would have been treated, long before this, to a coat of tar and feathers. Being an apothecary, trunk-opener, reader of other people's letters, spy, coward, murderer, and defender of the "Institution," all in one, we suppose Mr. Toombs will pronounce him quite a type of manly nobleness and worth.

Hard-Shell Convention in Columbia County.
FAILURE OF THE WOOD DEMONSTRATION AT CLAVERACK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hudson, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1860.

The great Mass Convention called by Mr. Wood, for the purpose of making and manufacturing Delegates to the Charleston Convention, was held at the village of Claverack (about three miles from this city) on Saturday last. It proved to be one of the most miserable failures of the season. There were not over forty persons present, and they mostly from this city and from the village of Claverack. Nine towns of the county sent no Delegates, and the remaining towns had but one or two persons there to represent them in mass meeting. The Chairman of the Convention and one-half of those who participated in the proceedings were men who voted against the Democratic State and County ticket last Fall, and are in league with the Republican leaders at the present time. If Mr. Wood had only been present to have marched them around the village, the grand climax would have been attained. This attempt of his to disorganize the National Democratic Party of the country has been and will be a contemptible and hopeless failure. The National Democracy of old Columbia are satisfied with the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, and cannot be bought or controlled by any man or set of men whose only aim is the disruption of the party.

The course pursued by the Times in regard to the question now vexing the public mind meets with a most cordial approval, and its circulation must be largely upon the increase here. I know of many who have been constant readers of the *Tribune* and *Herald*, who now are the readers of the Times. The promulgation of Abolition doctrines through the columns of old Plum Gut's *Herald*, must eventually destroy its circulation, and add greatly to an increased circulation of your paper, for the conservative masses will have for their reading the press which speaks the truth, and which loves and venerates the institutions of our common country, and such is the New-York Times.

UNION.

Mail Contractors Despondent.—A contractor on one of the mail routes in New-York, writes to the Post-office Department in a very touching and pitiful strain, saying that for more than six months he has not received a cent of pay for services rendered the United States, although he has traveled within that time about twenty-eight hundred miles. He says that his credit is exhausted, and he cannot get a dollar on the strength of his prospect from the Government, the people having lost all confidence in the pay department; and they advise him to abandon the route and go at something that *will* pay. He admits that Congress may have failed to make appropriations, but that there is an abundance of money in the Post-offices on his route which, by order from the Department, has hitherto been applied to the payment of the Contractor, and he sees no reason why it should not *still* be the case. He prays and supplicates for money to keep him and his family from starving, and to procure clothing to keep them from cold; and ends by declaring that unless help comes *shortly* he *must* resign. This letter is only a fair specimen of the many which are daily crowded upon the Post-office Department.—*Constitution.*

FROM ALBANY.

THE PRO RATA FREIGHT COMMITTEE.

Acquittal of Rhineman, the Alleged Accomplice of Mary Hartung.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The Republican members of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus this afternoon, to discuss measures to be brought before the Legislature as party measures, and to deliberate on general matters.

The Pro Rata Committee had a long and exciting session this afternoon. Mr. FLAGLER having announced the determination of the Committee to hear no more argument or verbal testimony on the part of the Railroads to disprove the charges made by the Clinton League, a large number of influential men, connected directly and indirectly with railroad interests, attended to protest against what they deemed arbitrary and unfair treatment. Mr. HAWLEY, on the part of the Erie Road; Mr. THOMSON, on the part of the Central Road; Mr. SLOAN, on the part of the Hudson River Railroad, and several others connected with other important lines of roads, urged upon the Committee their views of the injustice of the proceedings, and demanded an opportunity to reply to the charges made by Mr. COBB, on the part of the Clinton League. After a warm debate, the Committee receded from their original purpose, and agreed that the Railroads should have to-morrow in which to reply to the charges thus far made by the League, and that Mr. COBB should have Saturday to continue and conclude his charges. To this the counsel for the Railroads objected, on the ground that as COBB and the Clinton League stood in the position of prosecutors, and the accused parties had the right to reply to all the charges that could be made. The Committee, however, adhered to their resolution to hear the Railroads only to-morrow, and to allow the other side to conclude on Saturday. The Railroad representatives will avail themselves of the opportunity to be heard to-morrow in reply to the charges already made, but will contest the right of the Committee to hear any subsequent allegations without giving the accused parties the privilege of replying to and disproving the same. The minority of the Committee expressed themselves as in favor of the position taken by the Railroads, and as desirous to give them an opportunity to be heard in answer to all charges that shall be made by the other side.

RHINEMAN, the paramour of MARY HARTUNG, and indicted with her for the murder of her husband, was acquitted, this evening, of the charge as principal—the jury not leaving their seats. He was taken back to jail to await his trial on two other indictments as accessory before and after the fact.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 26.

Petitions were presented for the amendment of the General Tax Equalization acts; for the amendment of the Constitution relative to the Judiciary; for a prohibitory liquor law; and for the appointment of Canal Appraisers in each County in the State through which the canals run.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to establish the grade of Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. ROBERTSON reported, for the consideration of the Senate, the bill to limit the ferriage charge between New-York and Brooklyn to one cent.

On motion of Mr. CONNOLLY the following was adopted:

Whereas, Many eminent legal gentlemen of this State have declared that the existing Board of Supervisors in the City of New-York is an illegal body as now constituted, under the act passed April 17, 1858, extending their term of office beyond the term for which they were originally elected; therefore

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and is hereby requested to furnish the Senate with his opinion as to whether the said act is not unconstitutional and void, and the said Supervisors as at present constituted are not an illegal body, and what legislation is required, if any, to legalize the acts of said Board of Supervisors in the City of New-York.

Bills were introduced to incorporate the Travelers' Insurance Company in the City of New-York, and also to incorporate the New-York Railroad and Steamboat-Accident Insurance Company.

The bill making appropriations for the canal debt and for the maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year was passed.

That exempting property of Firemen, to the amount of $500, and in New-York and Brooklyn to the amount of $1,000, was read a third time.

The Assembly bill to amend the act of 1854, relative to the construction of railroads in cities, was taken up.

Mr. SESSIONS moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful hereafter to lay, construct or operate any railroad in, upon or along any or either of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York, wherever such railroad may commence or end, except under the authority and subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Legislature may hereafter grant and provide. This section shall not be deemed to affect the operation, as far as laid, of any railroad now constructed and duly authorized.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Messrs. MANIERRE and SPINOLA earnestly opposed the motion to substitute, but it was carried by a vote of twenty-two Ayes, MCLEOD MURPHY favoring its adoption.

Mr. SPINOLA then moved an amendment, having for its object the protection of those who have already received franchises from the Council, and are now engaged in constructing roads in New-York. In urging his amendment he advocated the right of the City Corporation to grant such franchises, and deprecated any legislative interference with the rights and privileges of municipalities. He gave way, after a long speech, for a motion to report progress, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 26.

[illegible] VAN ALSTINE presented a memorial from [illegible] Committee of a Convention of Boards of Supervisors of several counties, asking amendments to the [illegible] Equalization act, and moved a Select Committee [illegible] on this and all similar petitions. Agreed to. [illegible] being general order day, bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The bill for the relief of LUTHER WRIGHT being taken up, the Speaker made a personal explanation [illegible]ding the words which had fallen from him in debate when the bill was last up, and disclaimed any [illegible]al allusion to Mr. CONKLING.

[illegible] CONKLING in reply made a severe attack upon [illegible] Speaker, alluding to his personal pecuniary embarrassments.

[illegible] Speaker in reply, alluded, in a calm and dignified manner, to the misfortunes which, in the revulsion of 1857, had overtaken the firm of which he was a member, embarassing his large private fortune—but declared that he had never knowingly wronged a neighbor, and that the balance of his life would be devoted to the endeavor to secure every man from loss through his private misfortunes.

The scene and remarks of the Speaker made a deep impression on the House.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the act for the Incorporation of Companies to navigate lakes and rivers was taken up.

Mr. COOPER said that it was thought that the bill infringed on the ferry rights of New-York. He therefore moved to report progress on the bill. Agreed to.

The Speaker appointed as a Committe on the State Equalization of Taxes, Messrs. Palmer, Van Alstine, McQuade, Moulton and Millington.

The Comptroller, in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, reported that the amount paid during the last year for conveying convicts to State Prisons was in the aggregate $24,826 15. Adjourned.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

THE LUTHER WRIGHT CLAIM—BROOKLYN FERRIES—INSURANCE OF TRAVELERS—THE JUDICIARY AMENDMENTS—THE PRO RATA BILL—ABOLITION OF THE PROXY SYSTEM—APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

It was again "General Order" day in the House, this morning, and of course the claim of LUTHER WRIGHT, for damages to his mill property by reason of the diversion of water, was the first thing in order. Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN and Mr. CONKLING had some remarks in continuance and explanation of the controversy on Thursday last, and then the conflicting opinions were reconciled by an amendment to the bill, which Mr. LUCIUS ROBINSON offered, directing the Canal Board and Canal Appraisers to hear the claim as an original one—that is, putting Mr. WRIGHT in the position he occupied before the Canal Board decided against him. Some idea of the importance of this action may be judged from the statement made by the Canal Appraisers, that if this claim be allowed, there are other claims of a like character, which will draw from the treasury an aggregate of more than half a million of dollars.

In the Senate, Mr. SPINOLA presented a bill, this morning, making it a misdemeanor for any ferry company to charge more than one cent ferriage between New-York and that portion of Brooklyn which is between Bridge-street and Red Hook. This district, I believe, embraces the Catharine-street on the north and the Atlantic-street ferry on the south. This Brooklyn ferry question comes up in one shape or another every year, and every year occupies a large share of legislative attention without anything being done. Can there not be some system devised, by which this subject shall be taken out of the State Legislature and referred to the local authorities? It might be, I think, to the advantage of all interested to change the venue, and so bring about a definite, fixed arrangement.

What, by-the-bye, has become of the magnificent bridge whose arch was to spring from William-street, in New-York, on the one side, and Hicks-street, Brooklyn, on the other—spanning the river with a single curve, beneath which the commerce of the world might unimpeded pass without lowering a spar or furling a sail? Is it never [illegible] have existence except in lithograph? Is not the scheme feasible? Would not capital embarked in such an enterprise "pay well?" Who shall evolve the genius to construct it—who shall concentrate the monish?

Mr. SPINOLA and Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY are both the promoters of companies to insure the lives of passengers. Such a system prevails to a great extent on European routes, and it is thought it may be remunerative here. I presume there is a "big thing" in it, and I wonder it has so long been neglected.

The Judiciary are getting uneasy about the amendments to the Constitution, passed last year, increasing the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals, and also slightly increasing the pay of some of the Supreme Court Judges. Judge BROWN, of Lewis County, and a half dozen others, this morning, petition the legislature that these amendments may be put upon their passage and submitted to the people. I reckon—being of Yankee extraction gives me the right to guess—that the Judges and legal gentlemen who are interested in these amendments need not be at the trouble of looking further after their bantlings, unless they want to waste time. I don't believe they will see daylight again this season. In the first place, it is pretty well understood that the people don't hanker after any more Judges, and are not especially anxious to increase the pay of those they now have. Some years ago the body politic took a notion to have cheap law. They made a great mistake. Cheap law is like cheap clothing—very flimsy, and only catched together. If you want a good article—the real Simon Pure, that while it wastes away your substance, keeps you up with excitement of prospective conquests and eventual justice—you must pay a good price. Such law as you get from village pettifoggers and "Every man his own lawyer," and such kinds of books, don't even delude you. They dissipate your pile quick enough—quicker than the other kind—without any return in anxiety and excitement. But the people have not yet learned that law is a luxury, for which the highest price should be paid if you are to have any enjoyment of it. Hence they look with disfavor upon the more Judges and more pay amendments. Besides, (and here is where the laugh comes in,) the party have reasons—reasons as thick as lobbymen in the Capitol—why they should not be submitted to the popular vote. Suppose they were. "Don't you see," as "a good party man" says, "that there would be the expense of one election, any way; then if they were adopted there would be the expense of another election, and my God, the people would never stand that any way. We are having too many elections. Why, certainly we are, and now just before the Presidential election, the Democrats would charge it all to us. Don't you see?" Of course I do, and us couldn't stand that. Besides, the election for Judges would come just when the yeomanry were the most engaged, and just when they would be most indifferent to the result, and the chances would be ninety-nine out of a hundred that the Democrats would carry the State, and then—well, then, perhaps, I guess the Republican majority in the Legislature don't want to take stock in any such risks as that. Think they do? Not unless the sagacity and surveillance of the Republican leaders has been "most d——y overrated," as one, now a Senator, once told a man who was then a Judge.

The *Pro Rata* Committee of the Assembly had a six-hour session yesterday, with the expectation that they close the question without another sitting. But it was found impossible, so they are at it again this afternoon. I think the Committee will report the bill to the House to-morrow, and that it will be made the special order from day to day until it is finally disposed of.

The bill to abolish the proxy system of voting for Directors of Railroad Corporations will also be reported to-morrow. It is destined to a speedy passage through both Houses. I think I see indications that the Republican majority will push it through as a means of correcting what they think to be a great evil, and that is the interference of a leading corporation in the political questions and legislation of the day.

Gov. MORGAN's nominations—sent in yesterday—are rather harshly criticised. I heard a Senator say that "Since the days of JOHN YOUNG, no Governor has been bold enough to present for Senatorial confirmation some of the names embraced in the list." When the claims of some of these same persons were once pressed upon a predecessor of Gov. MORGAN's, he answered, "It may be as you say, Sir, that they have rendered service to the party. But such services as such men can render are to be paid for in money. I will contribute my share—my full share—towards making compensation in that way. I WILL NOT *degrade myself by recommending them for office*." And he did not. Was he not right?

THE PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY—CITY RAILROADS—AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW PROHIBITING THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, January 25, 1860.

The projectors and promoters of the City Railroad schemes are here in great force. They occupy all the apartments of the lobby. From their frequent consultations—from their rapid movements—I judged that a crisis was impending. Of course the conjecture was natural that *the* bill was to be introduced, as it has been given out that none of the schemes heretofore offered have the genuine indorsement.

But the conjecture proved erroneous. The little excitement was about a preliminary movement, to which great importance was attached, though it had no apparent reference to the passage of any grants. Let me recapitulate history. Last Winter the enterprising gentlemen who are interested in these projects failed (as they allege) to get this measure through for want of time only. But failing, they were not thereby discouraged. They felt that they might bide their time, and make all these "lovely and comfortable this Winter." But, last Fall, other enterprising gentlemen in New-York found that the Common Council had the right to authorize the construction of a railroad through the streets of the City of New-York, providing it did not *commence and end* within the corporate limits. So they importuned the Common Council to grant them the privilege of laying a track which, commencing at the Battery, should run through the City limits, and propose to end at the village of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester. The Common Council passed this grant, but Mayor TIEMANN vetoed it, upon the ground that the franchise was one of great value, that a million of dollars had been offered for it, by responsible parties, and that it ought not to be given away.

The Common Council probably knew how erroneous was the impression that had obtained possession of the Mayor's brain. They could, doubtless, have told his Honor that the Charter was not given away. However, they were estopped from going on by an injunction, interposed on behalf of the gentlemen interested in the legislative enterprise.

So the matter rested, until the Legislature met, when a bill was introduced so amending the law of 1854 as to restrain the Common Council from granting the right to lay tracks through any streets, even though the nether termini might be at San Francisco. This bill passed the Assembly all fair and square, and was reported in the Senate this morning. As reported, it has precisely the effect intended, or rather professed. But, when it comes up for consideration in Committee of the Whole, it is intended to put on a little amendment that will virtually abrogate the law of 1854, while it will keep the Common Council from "giving away" any franchises. It is suspected, however, that it may do more than this—that it will confirm the Ninth-avenue to GEORGE LAW, remove several perplexing injunctions which now restrain him from extending his lines through Greenwich-street, &c., &c.

It is further said that if this amendment can be got through in the right shape, Mr. LAW, for himself and his associates, will not interfere to prevent the Legislature from granting railroad privileges on streets parallel to Broadway, or perhaps in the centre of the great thoroughfare itself. So you see the connection between *the* bill and the amendment to the law of 1854, and why the friends of *the* bill were a little anxious that the amendment was "kept moving."

It is said that the combination of those to be interested in *the* bill has not yet been settled—or rather that "crystalization" has not yet taken place. This is so, but judging from the *personnel* about here, it will soon be fixed up.

LEO.

Bills before the Legislature.

CAPITAL OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. JAQUES' bill in relation to the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies in the City and County of New-York, and County of Kings, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. No joint stock fire insurance company shall be hereafter incorporated in the City and County of New-York, and County of Kings, with a smaller capital than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

INCORPORATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. JAQUES' bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, provides as follows:

SECTION. 1. Section 12 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," passed June 25, 1853, is hereby amended by adding to said section the following, at the end thereof:

"No company shall make any dividends whereby an amount greater than one tenth of its capital shall be payable to its stockholders in and for any year, until it shall have accumulated and shall at the time be possessed of a fund, besides its capital and the amount of such dividend, equal in amount to the aggregate of the sums received by said companies for premiums on risks not absolutely terminated. The accumulated fund possessed by any company in addition to its capital, to an amount not exceeding the sums received by it for premiums on risks not absolutely terminated, shall be deemed unearned premiums, and as such shall be exempt from taxation."

SEC. 2. Section twenty-three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," passed June 25, 1853, is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end thereof, the following words:

"It shall not be lawful for any insurance company, incorporated by any other State of the United States, to take in or upon any one risk, in this State, a sum greater in amount than one-tenth of the actual capital of such company; nor shall it be lawful for any individual association or company, incorporated by any foreign government, nor any association formed or located in any foreign country, or for any individual or any agent of such company or association, to take in or upon any one risk a greater amount than one-tenth of so much of the capital of such individual company or association, as shall at the time be actually invested in securities of a similar character, and held in like manner as in this section required of such companies; and for any violation of either of the above provisions, the parties violating the same shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars."

QUARANTINE CLAIMS.

Mr. VERMILYE's bill relative to payment of claims against Richmond County, empowers the Board of Supervisors, at a meeting to be held within ten days from the passage of the bill, to examine, compromise, award and pay off all claims of any person whatsoever, against the County, for any damage to real or personal property by mob, or otherwise, at Quarantine. The Treasurer of the County is to pay such awards as the Supervisors may make, and for that purpose is empowered to borrow money and issue County bonds at interest to the full amount required.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

Mr. COLE's bill to relieve tax-payers in New-York, allows any person having unpaid tax or assessment now due to pay the same to the Comptroller of the City within six months from the passage of the act, with 7 per cent interest from the date of confirmation, and expenses of advertising, if any have been incurred.

CITY RAILROADS.

Two new City Railroad bills have been introduced. One by Mr. COOPER for a charter to JAMES M. MCLEAN, JAMES S. SLUYTER and W. S. NICHOLS, for a road from Avenue A, on the south side of Twenty-third-street, through the following streets: Avenue A, Essex-street, Division-street, Bowery, Dover-street, South-street, Fulton-street, Pearl-street, Park-row, City Hall Square, Chatham-street, East Broadway, Clinton-street, Avenue B and Eighteenth-street. Also, a branch through Canal-street, from Division to Broadway.

Also, one by Mr. TUCKER, for a charter to Howard E. Coats, Noah A. Childs, N. Jarvis, Jr., H. H. Cargill, C. H. Tyler, W. W. Michaels, J. Cummings, Chester Lamb and J. M. Miller, for a road commencing at the west terminus of Forty-second-street, through the following streets: Forty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Avenue C, Ninth-street, Avenue D, Columbia-street, Grand-street to East River. Returning through Cannon-street, Houston-street, Avenue D and Tenth-street to Avenue C.

SEARCHES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS.

Mr. TUCKER's bill in the Assembly, to provide for searches in the office of the Clerk of Arrears in New-York, provides that the Clerk shall keep a sufficient number of competent clerks to do the duty of searching for arrears in his office which may be liens on real estate, and upon any requisition for a search in his office, he shall cause the same to be made without delay, and shall not be entitled to receive any fees for any search not completed within ten days from his receipt of the order therefor, but shall in all cases be liable personally and under his official bond for such searches.

The fees are fixed as follows: For searching for arrears of taxes or sales therefor on any lot, ten cents for each year, but not to exceed fifty cents for any one lot.

For searching for regular rents of Croton water or sales therefor, ten cents for each lot for each year, but not to exceed fifty cents for any one lot.

For searching for arrears of assessments or sales therefor, the same as above.

The said Clerk of Arrears to retain such fees for his own use, and to pay the salaries of the search clerks in his office.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Mr. MILLIKEN's bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the rendition of fugitives from justice, provides that when a fugitive is demanded by the Governor of New-York from the Governor of any other State, or from any foreign Government, the expenses and services of persons employed by him for that purpose shall be audited by the Supervisors of the County in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and shall be paid by such county, provided that the Governor does not order the said services and expenses to be paid by the State, or to be borne by the complainant in the case.

SUSPENSION OF STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. MILLIKEN's bill to provide for the removal and suspension of certain officers, gives authority to the Governor, when the Senate is not in session, to remove or suspend from office, for misconduct, any officer not elected by the people, first giving the officer an opportunity to be heard.

ALIENS TO HOLD REAL ESTATE.

Mr. MILLIKEN's bill in relation to aliens, provides that all resident aliens may take, hold and convey real estate.

EPISCOPAL PAROCHIAL FUND.

Mr. MILLIKEN's bill to incorporate the trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York, is the same bill introduced last session in the Senate by Mr. SCHELL. The corporators are John Jay, Murray Hoffman, Luther Bradish, John R. Livingston, John A. Dix, James F. De Peyster, and their successors. The trustees are authorized to hold real and personal estate to such an amount that the annual income accruing therefrom shall not exceed $30,000. The fund is to be devoted in part to the assistance and support of officiating ministers of the church within the diocese, and in part to the purchase of glebes and the erection of parsonages within the limits of organized parishes in the diocese in communion with the said church.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. JAQUES' bill in relation to actions, legal proceedings, and claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, gives exclusive jurisdiction of all such actions or special proceedings to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court.

No such action or special proceeding shall be prosecuted or maintained, unless it shall appear in the complaint that at least twenty days have elapsed since the claim in litigation was presented to the City Comptroller for adjustment, and that after the expiration of the said twenty days, a second demand in writing has been made upon the Comptroller and payment or adjustment refused by him. If the plaintiff shall recover judgment in his action, or in his special proceeding, he shall recover full taxable costs without regard to the amount of judgment. The Comptroller is empowered to administer oaths to, and examine, all witnesses and claimants on the settlement and adjustment of all claims against the Corporation, and false swearing in such cases is declared to be perjury. All process and papers in such actions shall be served on the Mayor, Comptroller, or Counsel to the Corporation. No execution shall be lawfully levied upon any property of the Corporation until after ten days notice in writing of the issuing of said execution shall have been given to the Comptroller, either by the party adverse in interest, his agent, attorney or sheriff. Actions or proceedings already commenced are exempted from the operation of the law.

EXECUTION OF ASSIGNMENTS.

Mr. COOPER's bill, in the Assembly, regulating the mode of administering assignments, provides that, when an assignment is made for the benefit of creditors, it shall be the duty of the assignee, within ten days, and before disposing of any of the assigned property, to file a copy of the assignment with the Probate Judge of the County where the assignor resides, and to file a bond, with sureties, as required by the said Judge, for the faithful performance of the trust. In case of neglect of this provision, the County Judge, on application of the assignor or any creditor, is to appoint another assignee. Schedules of liabilities and avails are to be filed with the County Judge within thirty days of the date of the assignment, and a dividend is to be declared within eight months, unless in either case an extension of time is allowed by the County Judge. More stringent provisions are made to compel early closing up of the affairs of an assignee, and to prevent the concealment of property; and power is given to the County Judge to remove any assignee, for cause, and appoint another in his place. In all cases of assignments already made, where no final settlement has taken place, the County Judge may, upon application of any creditor, require the assignee to give bail, and observe all the other provisions of the act.

REGULATING THE SALE OF FRUIT.

Mr. COOPER also introduces a bill to regulate the sale of fruit in the City of New-York, which prohibits the sale of strawberries in baskets containing less than one pint each; or of peaches in baskets containing less than three pecks each, under a penalty of $25 for the first offence, and a similar fine and forfeiture of the articles for the second offence. The City Comptroller is authorized to appoint an Inspector of fruit, at such salary as he shall deem sufficient to enforce the law, collect the penalties, and pay over the same to the Almshouse Department.

TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY has introduced into the Senate a bill which incorporates Messrs. Simeon Draper, Augustus Guerber, John S. McCullocs, Charles Sagory, Charles W. Baker, G. W. Cummings, James B. Craig, John G. Schumaker, James A. Connolly, B. M. Whitlock, Patrick Henry, and Oliver K. Mooney, as the "Traveler's Insurance Company, with a capital of $500,000, and power to increase to one million; to insure persons against any accidental injury to life, health, and body. Such insurance not to be liable to the claims of creditors, but to inure exclusively to the party insured, or his direct family or kindred.

Mr. SPINOLA presents a similar bill, the names of the incorporators being left blank, and the risks confined to railroad and steamboat accidents.

The Connecticut Republican Convention.

JOHN BROWN'S RAID CONDEMNED—DEVOTION TO THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION.

The resolutions adopted at the Republican State Convention of Connecticut begin by declaring devotion to the Constitution, regretting the abandonment of the territorial policy of the founders of the Republic, condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and then proceed as follows:

Resolved, That the union of the States will be best preserved by a scrupulous observance of the rights of the States and of all constitutional duties and requirements; we are therefore unequivocally opposed to any interference by the citizens of any one or more States with the institutions of another, but would maintain inviolate the rights and sovereignty of each and every State and Territory, and defend the soil of the same from lawless invasion.

Resolved, That the recent lawless invasion of Virginia by an armed band, with a view to molest and disturb a peaceful community, in the quiet possession of their undoubted constitutional rights, like the long-continued and repeated invasions of Kansas by armed ruffians, who defrauded that people of their elections, destroyed their property and murdered their inhabitants, meets with no approval or justification from us, but on the contrary, receives our unqualified censure and condemnation.

Resolved, That the course of the Administration presses of Connecticut in villifying the State, and assigning it a dishonorable place in the confederacy, by representing a majority of its citizens as abettors of, or sympathisers with insurrection, by endeavoring to inflict an enormous injury upon its trade and prosperity, for the sake of compelling Northern business men to belie their political convictions, show conclusively that their sympathy for traitorous menaces against the General Government is allied with a treasonable disregard of the honor of Connecticut, and in this pursuit of political plunder they exhibit neither loyalty to the State nor love to the Union.

Resolved, That the threats constantly made by leading Democrats in and out of Congress, to dissolve the Union in case of the election of a Republican President, which threats receive no rebuke from the Democratic Press or at any Democratic meeting—brand that party as disorganizing and revolutionary, and give the lie to all its pretended love of the Union. We avow that no party having any confidence in the soundness of its principles would aim to succeed by such means; and we hereby declare our utter contempt for such childish attempts to frighten American freemen and influence their votes, and our determination to use all honorable means to put down the disorganizers, disunionists and Slavery extentionists now in office, and to restore peace and good government to our country by the election of a President, the opposite in every particular of the present incumbent.

The other resolutions call for a discriminative tariff, urge the passage of a Homestead bill, and recommend the propriety of appointing an earlier day for the assembling of the Chicago Convention.

THE RESIGNATION OF PROF. HUNTINGTON.—Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., has resigned his office as Preacher to the University, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard. This course of Prof. HUNTINGTON will doubtless tend to allay in a great degree the unfortunate state of feeling existing among the students at Cambridge in regard to the religious exercises and services of the College. As matters have stood the past two years, the preaching of "The Preacher" has been in vain.—*Boston Journal, Jan. 26.*

Steinway & Sons' Overstrung Grand Pianos.

The card of Mr. S. B. DRIGGS, with its worthy conclusion—an affidavit of a discharged workman—enables us to fulfill our promise of proving the utter worthlessness of the testimony brought against us. The following affidavits and affirmations are directly to the point:

City and County of New-York.—LORENZ FAVORAT, of said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a piano-forte finisher by trade; that on the 1st day of June, 1856, he was in the employ of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, and has remained in their employ ever since, and that in the latter part of the month of December, 1858, he finished for said STEINWAY & SONS the first overstrung grand piano manufactured by them.

LORENZ FAVORAT.

Sworn before me, the 20th day of January, 1860.
C. M. ENGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

We were bench-mates with Mr. FAVORAT at the time aforesaid, and in the same department, and hereby testify that the above statement is correct.

LOUIS THADEN, } Finishers.
AUGUST MULLER, }

We worked on the same instrument, and *know* the above statement to be correct.

JOHN ABERCROMBIE, Fly-finisher.
GEORGE MANZ, Regulator.
OTTO KOCH, Foreman.

As a further proof of the mendacity of REINWARTH and his backer J. GROSS, (who, by the way, is also a discharged workman,) and to show also how little reliance can be placed on the testimony of such witnesses, we subjoin the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York.—CHARLES STEINWAY, of said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a member of the firm of STEINWAY & SONS; that he has read the affidavit of CHARLES REINWARTH, made on the 23d January, 1860, as published in the *Daily Times*, and that the statement of said REINWARTH in said affidavit that he was in the employ of said STEINWAY & SONS for three years is *untrue*; that said REINWARTH was in the employ of said firm only thirteen months and ten days.

CHARLES STEINWAY.

Sworn to before me, the 26th day of January, 1860.
C. M. ENGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

The affidavits we have published show and prove, beyond a doubt, that our statements in this vexed question were true, namely, that our first overstrung Grand *was* finished in December 1858; that the same was publicly tried and played upon in our warerooms and in concerts on and after the 15th day of January, 1859, (whether this could have been done without strings we leave to Mr. DRIGGS to decide, simply affirming that strings are not without their uses in *our* pianos,) and that consequently our overstrung Grand was finished and publicly exhibited *several months prior to his first application for his bridge patent*, namely, March 21, 1859. Consequently, all his vociferations and pretended proofs are based in error from beginning to end.

It would be cruel to deny to Mr. DRIGGS all the honors, profits and emoluments of his famous four-year-old invention, but when he talks of arraying *our* unpleasant position before the public, we would suggest to him that *his own* attitude in this controversy is not altogether enviable. The man who is certain of his rights seldom quibbles about trivialities. Yet Mr. DRIGGS confines himself exclusively to questioning trifling matters of detail, and thus unconsciously shows to the public that he has as little confidence in his pretended invention as we have.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Something New!—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER AND GAUGE COMBINED, just patented, simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any Sewing Macine, by any one, in a few minutes. Retail price $5. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, (with complete instructions,) postage paid. Send for a circular. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver-plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

——"Youth and beauty meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."—*Byron.*

Ladies, if you wish White Satin, Kid, and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slips, for balls, parties, weddings, &c., patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal st.

How to Govern and Train Children on Physiological principles is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S Lecture in Hope Chapel, at 8 o'clock TO-NIGHT. Private descriptions, with full written Charts, given daily at No. 308 Broadway.

1860.—McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. N. B.—Extra heavy all-wool under-garments, all sizes.

Important to Tailors and Others. The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Shirts, Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also, a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand, by L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

O'NEILL—BRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, SAMUEL O'NEILL to Miss SARAH JANE BRIDGE, both of Brooklyn.

HOSACK—SCOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 26, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, ALEXANDER E. HOSACK, M. D., to Miss CELINE B., daughter of the late Judge Scott, all of this City.

GILKISON—EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at the residence of HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., by Rev. George A. Howard, of Catskill, ANTHONY GILKISON, of New-York, to FANNIE, daughter of Wm. W. Edwards, Esq., of Brooklyn.

ANDERSON—NEWMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 26, by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, of New-York, to Miss SARAH P. NEWMAN, of Brooklyn.

HOMANS—LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's Church, New-York, ELIZABETH KAY, daughter of James T. Homans to JOSEPH LYMAN LORD, Jr., of the former place.

ORDWAY—PARTRIDGE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 26, at St. John's Church, by Rev. D. R. Brewer, JOHN A. ORDWAY, of Boston, and CHARLOTTE W. PARTRIDGE, of Yonkers.

SPOR—DAVETT.—At Newark, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at Grace Church, by Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Rev. ALPHEUS SPOR, Rector of St. John's Church, Cohoes, to Miss ELIZABETH AUGUSTA DAVETT, of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

ECKERT.—In this City, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 24, ELIZABETH ECKERT, aged 89 years, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Eckert, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 White st., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Her remains will be interred in the family vault in Trinity Church Cemetery, Manhattanville.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, of inflammation of the lungs, WALTER C., youngest child of George and Amelia Thomson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 7 Wall-st.

SHARP.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 26, AMELIA, youngest child of the late Conklin and Amelia Sharp, aged 1 year, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 214 West 18th-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VARIAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, SARAH, youngest daughter of Jacob and Harriet Varian, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 8 Leroy-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, GERTRUDE, youngest child of Dr. Thos. B. and Charlotte Griffin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 77 East 12th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—In this City, MARY, youngest daughter of Jeboiakin Davis, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 10 Troy-st., this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

DONNELLY.—In this City, on Wednesday last, JAMES DONNELLY, builder, aged 62 years.

His funeral will take place this morning, from St. Bridget's Church, after Requiem Mass, which will commence precisely at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Michael Bow, and of his nephews, Arthur, Edward and William, and also of Patrick Begg, are invited to attend.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 26, after a severe illness, JANE P., widow of the late Arthur N. Harrison, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5 Mott-st., New-York, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

RHINES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 26, at the house of his son-in-law, G. W. Alston, Esq., No. 164 East 40th-st., after a short illness, ISAAC RHINES in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to morrow's papers.

WEST.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 26, ECKFORD, only child of Edward C. and Julia West, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 107 Lexington-av., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1½ P. M., without further invitation.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, of consumption, ELIZA JONES, widow of the late Daniel Jones, U. S. N., aged 63 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Congregational M. E. Church, State-st., corner of Hoyt, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) the 27th inst. Her remains will be interred in the grounds of the family at Cypress Hills.

CRANE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, T. DWIGHT CRANE, late of the firm of Pinneo Crane & Moore.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, corner of Union av. and South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

CRANE.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, ADELINE BASILEA, infant daughter of the late T. Dwight Crane.

Funeral at same time and place.

CUSHING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, RICHARD KING, only son of Horace and Caroline E. Cushing, aged 2 months and 22 days.

LAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, SARAH FRANCES, daughter of Robert H. and Sarah J. Lay, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Church, in Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11½ o'clock.

ANDREWS.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, of congestion of the lungs, THOMAS, the only son of Thomas and Mary E. Andrews, aged 5 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, West End, Bergen Station, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Leave New-York by 1 o'clock boat from foot of Cortlandt st. for Bergen by New-Jersey Railroad. Carriages will also be in attendance at the Jersey City Ferry, (Jersey side,) at the same hour.

MASTERTON.—At Bronxville, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, EUPHENUS, widow of the late Alexander Masterton, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Bronxville, on Friday morning next, at 10½ o'clock. The cars of the Harlem Railroad leave 26th-st. dépôt at 9 A. M., returning at 1 o'clock.

GOVE.—At Windsor, Shelby County, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 13, ASA D. GOVE, in the 54th year of his age, for many years a resident of New-Orleans.

☞ New-Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

BELL.—On Friday, Jan. 20, at the house of the Commandant, Navy-Yard, Gosport, Va., WILLIAM DUMONT BELL, son of Capt. Charles H. Bell, U. S. Navy, in the 21st year of his age.

FREEMAN.—At Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., on Monday, Jan. 2, of scarlet fever, Miss AGNES BLAND FREEMAN, only daughter of Capt. Thomas F. Freeman, ship *Resolute*, of New-York, aged 13 years and 8 months.

WALKER.—At Kirkaldy, Scotland, on Sunday, Jan. 1, JOHN M. WALKER, late of this City, aged 22 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 43, *Jan.* 26, 1860.
25, 14, 12, 17, 44, 22, 74, 6, 10, 32, 43, 5, 26.
Class No. 44, *Jan.* 26. 1860.
18, 33, 54, 53, 71, 31, 34, 48, 5, 45, 64, 13.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 26, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.

We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making OVERSTRING GRANDS, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 200 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.

A large assortment for sale at the dépôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST. NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.

BETTS, NICHOLS & CO.

Have removed to their new store,

No. 349 BROADWAY,

Corner Leonard-st.

WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

The largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Watches taken in exchange. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and German workmen.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
OR TROCHES.

For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

KNOW ALL CHI PSI'S—THAT JOSEPH LANE RICHARDSON WOOD has been reinstated as an active member of the Alpha Kappa of the Chi Psi Fraternity (of the New-York Free Academy,) and reinvested with all its privileges and friendship.
By order of ALPHA KAPPA of Chi Psi.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PATH THAT LED A PROTESTANT LAWYER TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE PATH
WHICH LED
A PROTESTANT LAWYER
TO THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH.
By
PETER H. BURNETT.
1 vol. 8vo. 741 pages. $2 50.

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SPECIES BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION; OR, THE PRESERVATION OF FAVORED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE. By CHARLES DAWSON, M. A. 1 vol. 12mo. 432 pages. $1 25.
EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. By Rev. JAMES WHITE. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
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ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the
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that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
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pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

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GLASGOW'S Patent for packing plaster, cement, lime, sugar, white lead, drugs, &c.; durable and economical; can be seen at the Phœnix Plaster Mills, No. 260 West 13th-st. State, county location or entire right for sale, at No. 260 West 13th-st.

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Persons who are afflicted with this disease are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M.D., who has been very successful in curing persons that have been pronounced incurable by their physicians. Office for the treatment of the LUNGS and THROAT only, No. 158 Bowery.

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WASHINGTON BEATEN AT LAST.—ON the 21st of January, 1840, the steer Washington was slaughtered; his weight dead was 2,174 pounds, which has never been beaten until the STEER UNION was slaughtered, whose dead weight is 2,319 pounds, who, with a pair of steers bought of Thomas Wheeler, and raised by Allen Aldrich, of the town of Dover, Dutchess County, and a pair of steers bought of J. C. Hoag, also some South Down sheep and Lambs and extra fine veal will be offered for sale on the 28th inst., by WILLIAM LALOR, Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market. The public are invited to call.

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Have removed to their new store,
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NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the better accommodation of the traveling public, an office is established in the building now used as a freight dépôt, at the corner of White and Centre sts., for the exclusive purpose of checking Albany Baggage, where passengers can have their baggage checked and conveyed, free of charge, to the Company's dépôt, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in time to meet the 9 A. M. Mail, which arrives in Albany at 3:40 P. M., and the 3:30 P. M. Express, which arrives in Albany at 9 P. M., both of which trains making sure connection with the New-York Central Railroad for the West; the Mail train also connecting with trains for the North. Baggage will also be forwarded, free of charge, to the New-York Central Railroad Dépôt at Albany. The office will be open daily, from 7 to 8¾ A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M., for this purpose. Commencing on and after Monday, Jan. 23.
NEW-YORK, January, 1860.

HUNT'S LINIMENT—THE GREATEST PRODUCTION in medical science, challenges the world to produce a better and surer remedy for all external diseases. Send for a circular, or buy a bottle, and read what it has done. Prices 25c. and 50c. 139 Maiden-lane.

THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE—AND during that time a constant supply of PLATED BRITANNIA WARE and METALS has been, and still is, offered for sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SENNAR'S LIQUID LICORICE CURES Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists, and at the dépôt, No. 123½ 9th-st., near Broadway.

BARNEY CAVANAGH RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to Mr. J. W. VANDEWATER, of No. 61 Ann-st., for his kindness in returning him the money lost last Saturday, consisting of his entire week's wages.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO SPEAKS AND writes French and German, and is experienced in tuition, wishes a situation as governess, teacher, companion, or any other where her knowledge of languages might be valuable. No objection to the country. Would be willing to give lessons for board. Address No. 166 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a Protestant young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, shirt and dressmaking; would go by the week or month; a steady situation preferred; has six years' reference can be seen till suited, at her last employer's, No. 143 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A FIRST-rate cook and a first-rate baker understands all kinds of desserts plum, oranges and jellies, and all kinds of pastry, and if required has no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 123 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND ACTIVE German girl, who is not afraid to work, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer or general houseworker; makes nice bread; is of a willing disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOman who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, in a private family, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; both situations she is capable of filling, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING SEVEN years' reference from her last place, desires a situation where she can do fine washing and ironing and chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies', boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will go by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 63 Jane-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business: has no objection to a private boarding-house or go a short distance in the country; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 276 Avenue A, third floor back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes to get two or three gentlemen's washing to take to her own house, or would go out by the day to private families. The best City reference given, if required. Call at No. 168 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City references from her last place. Call at or address No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN OBLIGING PROTESTANT young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and a neat washer and ironer; would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting or laundress; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 214½ Mulberry-st., two doors from corner of Spring st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Small private family preferred. Apply at No. 85 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. for two days,—2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG WOman a situation; is a good cook and splendid washer and ironer; would do general housework, chamberwork, waitress, seamstress and nurse, or as laundress. Good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; or as cook in a private family, or boarding house; wages $8 to $9. Also a regular waitress and chambermaid; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework, in a family of three or four persons; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, all the week, at No. 189 East 12th-st., second floor, near 1st av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to sew; can take charge of an infant, and bring it up from birth, if required; willing to travel; can be well recommended; can be seen till engaged at No. 337 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a nurse's situation, or has no objection to light chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 80 MacDougal st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work, and has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—FOR A CHEERFUL AND RESPECTable girl a situation in a small family, where she could be comfortably situated; a place to do housework for a trifle more than her board. Address HOME, for two days, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND RESPECTable girl wishes a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., three doors from 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—A WIDOW, DEPRIVED OF HER LIVing by deaths in her family, would be thankful to get embroidery on muslin or flannel; best of City references. Address R. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for two weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last situation. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country. The best of reference given. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; UNDERstands the entire care and charge of a baby from its birth. An English woman of respectability wishes a situation in a private house. Satisfactory reference can be had. Can be seen at 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 8th-av., near 17th-st., third floor, front room, over the daguerreotype gallery. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 641 9th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid; she is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 323 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman in a small family; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 63 Hudson-st., over the grocery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; would not object to assist in up-stairs work; has good reference. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st., 2d door from 6th-av., until 6 P. M.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN in some large house, here or to travel, either to sell goods or to collect and inquire into the standing of customers; has acquaintances all over the Union; has filled a similar position before and believes himself possessed of peculiar abilities for this branch of business. Address, stating when and where an interview may be had, L. E., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, or work on shares, having a practical knowledge of it; best of recommendations given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. A line addressed to C. M., Queens, Long Island, will be answered immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or groom; he is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in Europe and America in the care and treatment of horses; will make himself useful to his employer. Has the best of City references. Address L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, in some wholesale house, as clerk, entry clerk or salesman; is a good accountant, and a good and rapid penman; has had experience in the grocery and office business, and can bring good reference. Address for one week W. C. S., No. 51 Charles-st., care of G. W. Morgan.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT young man, a situation; is a good coachman, good plain gardener, understands the care of cattle, &c.; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; is sober, honest and industrious; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended; he understands his business thoroughly; has lived in the first families here and in Philadelphia. Address No. 82 4th-av., in the confectionary, near 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man; understands the management of graperies, greenhouses, &c.; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Has good reference. Apply to G. W. G., at Mr. Reid's seedstore, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRIVATE WAITer in a private family; is single and a Protestant. Has good reference from private sources. Address, for two days, WAITER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and scientific gardener. None need apply except those who have a green house or vinery. Address D. M. C., Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Has the very best of reference. Address B. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objections to work in a garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address W. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE young man, as coachman or groom, City or country; moderate wages; is willing to assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Good reference from his last employer. Address T. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY TWO SINGLE men as gardeners or farmers; would like to engage for a year with a gentleman; advertisers are sober and steady, and have good reference; can engage with board or without. Address for three days W. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, INtelligent young man, as light porter and care-taker in a wholesale establishment; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry; will deposit from $500 to $1,000 with his employers as security, if required. Address H. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man (an American) as clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale house; is acquainted with the grocery and provision business. References exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation, by a young German, unmarried, who is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give good references. Address JOHN LONG, at Seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business. Has good reference, and no objections to the country. Address B. O. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business; is willing to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 193 West 20th-st., in the rear, third floor.

COLLECTOR'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a young man of seven years' experience in the collection business; the best of City references can be given. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family in Jersey City. Apply at No. 46 Sussex-st., Jersey City, or at the store No. 225 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR CORRESPONDing clerk, who can also speak and write in Spanish. Address, stating salary,
H. & C., Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATER COLOR OR PASTEL artist, to be engaged by the year. Salary, according to ability, up to $1,000. Apply to E. ANTHON, No. 308 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GIRL, TO COOK and do general housework. A clean, respectable girl, with good reference, will find a good situation by applying immediately to No. 100 Madison-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS. ONE with good City references can apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK.—APply at No. 342 3d av. Several good servants, of general work, wanted also.

ENGLISH WAITER WANTED—IN A PRIvate family. A first-class waiter, having the best City references, may apply at No. 101 5th-av., basement door, before 11 A. M., or between 6 and 7 P. M.

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DRY GOODS FOR SALE.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 350 Broadway.

Our stock consists of a complete assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

Adapted to the North and South, and is equal in value (including Carpetings on Commission) to about
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The Foreign Goods are of our own importation, and were chiefly purchased, as were also the American Goods, at prices below present market value in Europe and America.

For want of confidence in the maintenance of the present pretensions of producers at home and abroad, we offer the whole for sale CHEAP!!

The attention of large buyers is requested.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 350 Broadway.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—TWO MORE CASES, at $1; 1 case of button-fronts, at $1 25; 1 case of the celebrated French Werley's, very cheap, usual price $4 50; 60 dozen ladies' pages, at 12½c.; zephyr worsted 15c. an ounce. MRS. ELGER, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 214 Grand-st.

DR. SARAH A. CHEVALIER WILL LECTURE to Ladies on *Health*, with illustrations, on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., in the Lecture-room of the Dutch Reformed Church in Harrison-st., near Court Brooklyn. Admission free.

REMOVAL.—E. J. BROWN & CO. HAVE REmoved to No. 330 Broadway, over C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., and are now opening a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Silks, &c.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

A GENERAL CLEARING OUT.

In order to make room for Spring Goods
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.

I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.

WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

TAKE WARNING IN TIME!!!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS!

As the rush is immensely great at the
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 54 Broadway.

Ladies' and gentlemen will do well to call before it is too late, the Warehouse being kept open for the Retail trade, positively only a few days longer. The Goods are actually sold at 50 per cent. below cost

LADIES—LAST CHANCE—CHOICEST LAST OFfered. Now closing out the remainder of a class of Furs, such as have never been nor never again will be offered in New-York, either for quality or price. So be wise in time. Hasten to the Fur Trappers' Depôt, No. 9 Bowery, salesrooms up stairs.

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A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 886 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles County, Mo.,
Nov. 19 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d st.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains 1½ miles from the dépôt, formerly the residence of Amos F. Hatfield Esq. Large house, containing 14 rooms, large parlor, dining-room, two kitchens with range, drains, and a well of soft water under cover, nine bedrooms and an ice-house filled with ice, barns, coach-houses and other out buildings, verandah, front and rear, large lawn in front of house, beautifully shaded, 25 acres of first-rate land, laid down in wheat, rye and timothy; in short, everything requisite for a first-class residence. Price $15 000; $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.

N. B.—If not sold at private sale before March 20, it will be offered at auction at the Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Situated on Newark Bay, about eight miles from the City, easy of access by steamboats, in 35 minutes, or a pleasant drive by plankroad within the hour; locality unsurpassed for health; house built about four years since, containing twelve rooms; 3½ acres of land, well stocked with choice young fruit trees and shrubbery, asparagus bed, &c.; stable with four stalls, hen house, &c. Fine fishing directly off from the house. For further particulars address MERCHANT, Box No. 169 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNtry residence, built with every regard to comfort and convenience, with a lawn on each side of the house, grounds tastefully laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery. The house is eligibly located, near all the churches and schools, and contains all the modern improvements, viz., gas, furnace, water-closets, tubs set in the cellar, &c.

No better opportunity can be presented to any one seeking all the comforts of city and country combined. Address, for particulars, Box No. 2,261 Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone houses Nos. 75 and 77 West 42d-st.; houses 62 feet deep by 25 front, four-story, basement and under-cellar, portico door-way, sunken court-yards, and built in the most substantial manner, under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Architect. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, No. 88 West 43d-st., or of B. SMITH, No. 46 East 26th-st. To be seen at any time after 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening.

VALUABLE WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable premises No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25x100 feet.

Also, a lot on Worth-st.; a lot on Franklin-st., and three lots on Reade-st., 75 feet square.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE SITUATED ON THE best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 21 miles by railroad from New-York, a suitable residence for a person doing business in the City. Has barn, cow-stable and carriage house. Is beautifully shaded, and has a variety of fruits. For terms or further particulars, apply to WM. HIGBIE, at LEWIS & CO'S, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT house, with two-story extension attached, and lot 25 feet 2 inches by 105 feet 11 inches, No. 113 2d-st.; is in complete and thorough order; has solid mahogany parlor doors, gas, Croton water, closets, sewer connection, &c. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to RUSSELL CRANE, No. 173 Front-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE COTtage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st., near Madison-av., one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Apply on the premises. Terms easy.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

BROADWAY AND PINE-ST.—FOR SALE—The property No 102 Broadway, 22 feet front, by 84 feet deep, connecting with and forming an L on Pine-st., 19 by 45 feet, with the buildings thereon, a desirable location for offices, or banking, or insurance business. Building lots or improved property up town might be taken in part payment. Inquire of A. C. Goodman, No. 32 Beckman-st., or F. H. Ludlow & Co. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT, ENGlish basement house, No. 181 East 18th-st., four doors east of 2d-av., built in the best manner; all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets; has recently been painted throughout. Must be sold by the 1st of March, as the owner is about moving in the country. Apply to

F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, located in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City on the Albany post road. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, the necessary outbuildings and four to five acres. Apply at No. 7 Madison av., before 10 o'clock in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 124 10th-av. The store is occupied as a feed-store and now doing a good business. The property will be sold with or without the business. The store is desirable for any business where large room is required. It will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MILL POWER WITH TWO DWELLing houses, good barn and mill, with 28 acres of land, at Norwalk, Conn.; water fall of 16½ feet, and capable of driving from 60 to 100 horse power. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West st., New-York.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—TWO NEW first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, 21x56 feet deep, Nos. 47 and 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Black walnut doors on the parlor story. Inquire on the premises.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS HOUSE FOR sale, 25x60, built by himself in the best manner, English basement, situated between Broadway and 5th-av., and near Madison-park. Possession at an early day. Price $26,000. Chandeliers, mirrors, and a part of the parlor furniture will be sold if desired. Address HOUSE, Box No. 528 Post-office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, situation, No. 289 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A modern built house containing twelve rooms, well finished, with twelve acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and good out-buildings. Location pleasant and healthy. For further particulars, inquire on the premises of G. W. SMITH.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to dépôt; first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil, abundance of fruit and pure, soft spring water. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO 57 HENry-st., lot, 25x100, house, 25x45, with two story extension for bath-room, with hot and cold water ranges. Apply to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VACANT LOTS ON LEXINGton av., between 52d and 53d sts.; also house and lot No. 134 East 27th-st. Inquire of M. B. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 25 Fulton-st., corner of Water. Possession on the 1st of May. For terms, &c., apply to

WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE BUILDINGS ON the northwest corner of 7th-av. and 56th-st., 25x100 each. Inquire of THOMAS SEWARD, 54th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—NO. 253 Bleecker-st., corner of Morton and No. 6 Morton-st. Apply to WASHINGTON DURBROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

A TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE ON VALuable property, in Reade-st., for sale cheap. Inquire in the photograph gallery, No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

TO ARCHITECTS.—AN ASYLUM AT QUEbec about to be erected for aged and infirm persons. A premium of ($100,) one hundred dollars will be given for the plan which may be approved of by the Committee formed for carrying out the above object. Architects wishing to compete are requested to make immediate application, for further particulars, to

REV. G. V. HOUSMAN, Quebec, C. E.

N. B.—The plan to be delivered on or before March 1 next.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable dwelling houses are offered at private sale:

LEXINGTON-AV.—Near 36th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 30th st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 50th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 51st-st.
SIXTEENTH STREET—Near Broadway.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 7th-av.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 8th-av.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTIETH STREET—Near 4th-av.
THIRTIETH STREET—Near 2d-av.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—Near 3d-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTY SIXTH STREET—Near 7th-av.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.

For full particulars, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant row of brown-stone houses on Bedford-av., Brooklyn, opposite the fountain, within 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st., being three-story, basement and attic, 23 feet wide by 50 feet in depth; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. The lots are deep, giving large court and rear yards.

Also, three first-class three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements, situate on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs.; lots 100 feet deep; houses 20x40 feet.

The above dwellings are new, just finished, and ready for immediate use. Persons seeking first-class residences will do well to examine these houses. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, City Bank Building, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas, and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres, and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale, inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A LARGE HOUSE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A lady occupying a house near the Metropolitan Hotel, offers to sell her furniture and re-lease the house to a satisfactory party. The house has a first-class business. The rooms being rented mostly to gentlemen who take their meals at the hotels. The business is a profitable one, and offers a good opportunity for a person to continue it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house and lot No. 159 Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., together with the six adjoining houses, all of the same description and all in good order. They can be seen on application to T. B. Jones, at the office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, Court-st., corner of Remsen Brooklyn. For terms, apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., second floor, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF NO. 53 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway; lot 27 by 100, and good house. The lease carries the privilege of purchase in one year at a price which will pay ten per cent. now, and must increase fifty per cent. in a few years. Also, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place, a real good, comfortable City home for a large, genteel family. Will be sold cheap, and all the money except $2,200 may remain on mortgage.

J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN A FIRST-class neighborhood, a fine brick house 2½-stories, with high basement and sub-cellar, newly painted inside and out. Parlors and halls from basement to garret handsomely painted. Gas throughout. Price $5 500. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 70 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seats on the Hudson, near Tarrytown, commanding a fine view of the river, with from one to ten acres of choice land. Also, several fine building sites from 10 to 20 acres. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON,
No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,600, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,209 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AVENUE, ON A PROMinent corner, a long lease of a store and stable, ice-house, now fitted up and doing a meat and provision trade; well adapted for any kind of business.

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 261 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS private residence; built in the best manner; four stories high; brown-stone front; it is in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises of JONATHAN WILT, No. 153 2d-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 8 BROADway and No. 6 Beaver-st., being 112 feet on Beaver-st., and 22 feet on Broadway. Apply to

WASHINGTON DURBROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-stoop brick house, with modern improvements, in 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Terms easy. Apply to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, No. 20 Nassau st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TWO FRAME HOUSES, ONE entirely new, with one or more acres of ground, to let at moderate rent: houses are convenient and near the dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERS!

A rare opportunity. To lease—one of the largest and most splendid stores on one of the up town avenues—West side; it was built with especial reference to a first-class grocery business, with a large fine basement, vaults under the side-walk, &c., &c.; the location is one in which a first-class trade can be built up, and to a couple of smart, active young men, with some capital, success is almost certain; possession given immediately. Inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 131 West 23d st., near 8th-av.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 64 Wall-st.

ASHLAND HALL TO LET—POSSESSION soon as desired. In consequence of the decease of Warren Mingus, late proprietor, these premises are now to let. The whole establishment is fitted up for a first class boarding house; a very flourishing business has been carried on in it the last season. Eight to thirty acres of land may be had with the buildings. The furniture, all new, will be sold together, if applied for soon. Location one of the finest in the country, elevated and healthy, within three minutes' walk of West Bloomfield Railroad dépôt. Apply to Z. S. CRANE, or BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, Administrators, or of Rev. D. A. FRAME, on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND SUBcellar of the new and first-class building No. 293 Broadway, about 24 feet by 150 feet deep. These premises are exceedingly well adapted for any business which needs a prominent and attractive situation, combined with ample facilities for room and light. To a desirable tenant the rent will be moderate, and possession may be had at once by applying to R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A VERY SUPERIOR SUITE OF OFfices, on the second floor of building No. 51 Exchange-place; also several offices on the fourth floor; they are all arranged and fitted up in the very best and most convenient style, and the rent for them will be made very moderate. Possession may be had at once, by application to R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—No. 593, second floor and lofts, front and rear, being 30 feet wide by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; the location is a desirable one, and well suited for a large business requiring much room; possession given immediately. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Nellson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

TO LET.—THE VERY CONVENIENT THREE-story, brown-stone basement house in Wilson-st., 80 feet west of Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., with gas fixtures in, will be let at a very low rent up to May 1. Inquire of WM. J. SCHEDEL, Hop Merchant, No. 16 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE. Gas and water in house, with very fine garden, pump in stable, ice house, variety of fruit, three to six acres of ground, on 10th-av. and 147th-st., near Carmansville. Accessible at all hours by railroad, stages, or steamboat. Inquire of H. M. BRADHURST, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of H. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY HAVing two fronts, &c., No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 518 Broadway, of C. W. FARNHAM, or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FROM MAY 1, IN WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—New 4-story English basement (17x60) papered and painted throughout, and in perfect order, with back stairs. Rent $1,800. Address L. S., Box No. 2,824 Post-office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Apply at No. 65 5th-av., after 4 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE and 13 acres of land, about one mile from Astoria. Apply to E. W. HEWITT, No. 41 Pine st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 187 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LET—NO. 31 FULTON-STREET.—Apply to S. B. NICOLL, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 997 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, DESIRABLY located in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 6th avs., and 14th and 38th sts. Address A. B., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

J. SNEDECOR'S FIRST ANNUAL SALE. SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS, AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY COMPRISING WORKS OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE, PRINCIPALLY PAINTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SALE.

Will be sold at auction on the evenings of 31st January and 1st February, at half-past 7 o'clock each evening, at the above named place.

Among the collection are to be found the works of Andreas Achenbach, Church, Rothermel, Schlesinger, Ed. Frere, Kensett, Durand, Gignoux, James M. Hart, Edmonds, Wm. Hart, Shayer, Herring, Cooper, Verboeckhoven, Stevens, De Groux, Jacques Lemmens, Coutourier, Patrois, Sonntag, Meyer, Casiliar, E. Johnson, Sanford, Mason, Gifford, Boughton, Tait, Blauvelt, Bellowes, Cropsey, Lilly, M. Spencer, Boutelle, Carter, Van Beest, Hennessy, Williamson, Hall Moore, Shattuck, D. Johnson, Oertel, Dix, Owens, &c., &c

The above paintings are now on exhibition, free, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, [illegible] Broadway.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., by order E. Marks, Esq., Assignee, a large stock of 18 carat gold hunting-case watches, of the most approved makes; silver hunting and open-face do., together with a large lot of fine jewelry, viz.: brooches, ear-rings, bracelets, vest and guard chains, gents' breastpins, studs, sleeve buttons, pens and pencils, finger-rings, &c, &c. Persons wishing to purchase for their own use will find this an excellent opportunity. Catalogues and goods now ready.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus with marble tops, etageres, bookracks, black walnut bookcases mahogany marble-top centre tables, black walnut cottage bedsteads, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, hair mattresses, straw pailasses, straw beds, bolsters and pillows. Also, a large lot of restaurant fixtures, knives and forks, crockery and glassware.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY MEEKS & BAUDOUINE—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a first-class house, all of which was made to order by Baudouine & Meeks, comprising suites of solid rosewood and mahogany, in brocatel, plush, and hair-cloth; buhl ebony furniture, elegantly carved, covered in embroidery; rosewood marble-top etageres; solid rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut bedsteads, carved and plain; marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, and commodes; carved rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and sofa tables, oak extension tables, buffets, and chairs in reps and leather, elegant rosewood cottage chairs, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, elegant three and six-light bronze and gilt chandeliers, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.

ALSO,

One rosewood 6 octave piano-forte, made by Dubois & Warriner, and one 6¾-octave piano-forte, made by Seabury. The whole to be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

Thomas M. Franklin, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THAT LARGE plot of ground, 151x100, comprising six lots on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., belonging to the estate of O. Mauran, deceased. FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

LEONARD STREET—The large and valuable lot of ground situated on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., being 26 feet front on Leonard st. and 100 feet on Church-st., together with the brick buildings thereon erected.

Also, the five lots adjoining on Leonard-st.; each lot being 25 feet front and 100 feet in depth.

TERMS—75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

JAMES E. MAURAN, Executor.

Philip H. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.—EXTENSIVE COLlection of Oil-paintings, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the store No. 494 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Over 150 subjects, principally by native artists, including many attractive pictures. Views of American Scenery, from original sketches of picturesque spots; Revolutionary Scenes; Sporting Pieces; "David and Nathan," a great original picture, painted by Gregoire of Antwerp; "The Nativity," and very old Spanish pictures and "Ecce Homo," undoubtedly an original; a copy of Corregio's "Mother and Child;" several fine copies of celebrated pictures by Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Turner, Potter, Herring, Cole, and others, &c., &c. They are elegantly and appropriately framed, and pictures and frames will be sold together. For account of whom it may concern. Catalogues may be obtained. Sale peremptory.

F. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CORNER OF LEONARD AND CHURCH STREETS AT AUCTION.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange:

LEONARD AND CHURCH STREETS—The large and valuable plot of ground on the southeast corner of Leonard and Church sts., being 101 feet on Leonard, and 125 6 on Church-st. The lease is from the Livingston estate, having 20 years to run from May 1, 1859 at a ground rent of $4 000 per annum for first four years, and $8,000 per annum for 16 years, with renewal of further term of 10 years. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property now in market, both as regards size and location. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.: A second-hand coupee, in good order and but little used, and sold on account of the decease of the owner; cost originally $850; trimmed with light drab cloth, and has much the appearance of a London brougham. To be sold without reserve.

W. C. Jewett, Auctioneer.

BY W. C. JEWETT, NO. 142 BROADWAY, near Liberty-st., THIS DAY, Jan. 27, at 11 A. M., catalogue sale—50 fine guitars, violins and flutes, 50 choice paintings, 500 engravings, 100 sets fine furs, 50 robes, 20 baskets champagne, 20 cases claret, 20 lots cigars.

H. W. McDONNELL WILL SELL, BY VIRtue of a chattel mortgage, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., in the City of New-York, a lot of unfinished and finished Pianos, together with all the stationary tools, fixtures, sales, patterns, &c. JOHN R. FINLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 932 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 450 ACRES, NEAR and overlooking the village of Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y. One of the best farms in Western New-York. About 350 acres under cultivation; 100 acres of fine timber, worth, as it stands, $100 per acre. A fine large stone mansion, carriage houses, &c., and a large farm house, with barns, stables, sheds, &c., suitable for a first-class farm. Farm under a high state of cultivation; fine orchards choice fruits. For full particulars and terms, apply to M. BUMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, or to WM. GORHAM, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM. COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 119 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings nearly new and in good repair. By order of

ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of
Kings County.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT BAY RIDGE L. I., adjoining the residences of Messrs. Murphy and Perry, a place of 12 acres beautifully situated on the Bay, with two houses, carriage-house, barn, &c., all in good order, and within a short distance of the terminus of the 3d-av. Railroad. For terms apply at No. 340 Broadway, third story.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FARM, CONTAINING from 30 to 40 acres, with good house and out-buildings. Must be within one hours' ride of the City, and not more than two or three miles from Railroad dépôt or steamboat landing. Address, stating terms and location, FARMER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County: a number of fine farms, from 15 to 200 acres, near Tarrytown; many of them commanding a fine view of the Hudson. For particulars, inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also Paillasses and Mattrasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.

Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:

DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.

And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.

Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish, always in attendance. References to best families in this City.

Sewing Machines and Operators sent into families by the day or week. MADAME MARTENSE,
No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN OPERA GLASS—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—At Laura Keene's Theatre on Wednesday evening, an OPERA GLASS with metal frame covered with leather; case of flexible morocco. Initials of the owner in gothic letters on each barrel. It was left at the close of the performance on the end of a sofa nearest the south wall of the theatre. The finder will receive a reward of $10, and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 119 Broadway.

WANTED—SOME 30 OR 40 BENCHES, 10 OR 12 feet long, with backs, suitable for seats in a public hall. Apply to D. M. S., No. 80 Trinity-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

NOW READY,
THE AUTHORIZED EDITION
OF
CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK'S NARRATIVE
OF THE
VOYAGE OF THE "FOX,"
IN SEARCH OF
SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

With twenty illustrations and four elaborate maps.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

Single copies mailed to any address by the Publishers, on receipt of $1 50.

Wholesale dealers and agents will receive most liberal discounts.

THE TEXAS ALMANAC FOR 1860—CONtaining statistics, historical and biographical sketches, &c., relating to Texas. With a map. Published by W. & D. RICHARDSON, Editors and Proprietors of the *Galveston News*. For sale by

LATIMER BROS & SEYMOUR,
Stationers, No. 21 Nassau-st.

SHORT-HAND REPORTERS WILL FIND all Works on PHONOGRAPHY at FOWLER and WELLS'.

Also—"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," "How to Do Business," "The Family Gymnasium," "The Science of Human Life," Work on Phrenology, Physiology, and the Natural Sciences. Call at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MOON HOAX—BY LOCKE.—A NEW EDITION, 50 cents; ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY, $5; CARYLE'S MASONIC MANUAL, $2 50; JACHIN AND BAEZ, $2 50; CUPPER'S STAIR BUILDER, $6. By remitting the books will be sent to any address, postage prepaid. WM. GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st., New-York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL GIVES everything new on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Choice of Pursuits, Self-culture, How to Read Character, Whom to Trust, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Teachers, Merchants, Mechanics, Inventors, may profit by it. $1 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS for sale. Address C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER

Cures all derangements of

THE LIVER,	THE SECRETIONS,
THE KIDNEYS,	THE GLANDS
THE DIGESTION,	THE CUTANEOUS SURFACES.

Also, rheumatism, gout, gravel, gleet, and all kinds of strictures. An immediate and unfailing "Soberific." Sold by ALL Druggists, in well-corked bottles.

Wholesale Agent, S. T. THOMPSON,
No. 618 Broadway, Room No. 4, up stairs.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how longstanding. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diploma in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guarantied, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.

Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 18, 1850.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, Medical and Surgical Specialist for the Cure of all diseases, defects and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs. Extreme cases effectually treated. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 24 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 513 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following-described notes, viz.: One, dated Feb. 1, 1859, for $2 222 22, at 12 months, with interest payable to my own order; one, dated Feb. 1, 1859 at 18 months, with interest payable to my own order, for $2,222 22, at the State Bank of Troy, N. Y. These notes, having been obtained without consideration, will not be paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

JAMES WAGER, Troy, N. Y.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

POST-OFFICE SCRIP
WANTED BY
VAN ANTWERP & CO., BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,	
EDWARD SCHELL,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has twenty five years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 25th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.

The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.
L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND Jan. 24, 1860.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1860.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank.
E. W. HUTCHINGS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY the 7th day of February, 1860, at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

TEXAS DEBT.—OUTSTANDING DEBT OF TEXas purchased. GEO. E. SISTARE, No 50 Exchange-place, room No. 15.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN OAKEY, plaintiff, against PETER JOURNEE, (sometimes written Jernee,) defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 24th day of January, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, January 23, 1860.
HUNT & OAKEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ja27-1aw6w.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statues, FISHER AMES FISHER insolvent. Notice first published Jan. 5, 1860, creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County in the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Judge, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, on the 19th day of March, 1860, at 10 A. M. JOHN G. ARBONA, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York ja. 6-law10wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. 42 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
s9-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
THOMAS McMANUS, Building
MICHAEL FALIHEE, Committee

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.;
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M. and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1860.
This Company has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1860.

THIRTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of February next, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January instant, and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital........$150,000
Surplus over........147,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Jan. 19, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, on the 18th inst., it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby, declared payable at the office of this Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of February next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of January inst.

Dividends will be remitted by the undersigned when so directed in writing. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office cor. Nassau and Beekman sts., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February, proximo. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

N. B.—A large surplus is retained after paying the dividend. Insurance against loss or damage by fire upon the most favorable terms.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

AGENCY NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1860.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE Company of Oswego, has declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., payable to New-York stockholders on demand, at this office.
GEO. DEMING, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of S. D. HALL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in settlement.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1859. SOCRATES D. HALL, MERSELUS PRYER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of HALL, PRYER & JONES, and will continue the straw goods business heretofore conducted under the name of S. D. Hall & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860. SOCRATES D. HALL, MERSELUS PRYER, JAS. L. JONES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GROESBECK & HOYT is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK. Jan. 26, 1860. DAVID GROESBECK, L. T. HOYT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY—AT NO. 195 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING; eloquent speakers on Temperance and the evil effects of Drunkenness, will address the meeting, and good singing to entertain the audience. By order of the Union Meeting. MERRITT & CARPENTER.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Nashville, $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, $20; Jacksonville, $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; to Richmond, 10 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The Mount Vernon will leave every Saturday.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 E. R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 E. R., New York.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray-st. pier, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.; 21, 2½ P. M.; 23, 6½ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 25, 7½ A. M.; 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M., and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'S OLD TOM
MORRIS'S OLD TOM
MORRIS'S OLD TOM
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
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Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
For Sale in bond and by the case.
Warranted genuine.
Wholesale No. 48 Broadway; retail everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkeys, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE PROPRIETOR OF a prominent store on 8th-st., Philadelphia, desires the agency of any light, patent article Security given or advances made. Address Box No. 2, 51 Philadelphia Post-office.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD) Genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, prepared in the best order, and at prices as low as coals of like quality are sold for. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin, —"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
OVER-STRING
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
Bible house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. T. H. CHAMBERS' new scale 7 octaves, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. Good second-hand pianos, at $35 to $175.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.: also at their Dépôt, No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, Pratt's Melodeons, good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

CHURCH-ORGAN FOR SALE—A TWO-BANK organ of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of very fine tone and happy combination; has been in use about two years, and in perfect order. Full description given by calling at No. 30 University place, New-York, and an opportunity furnished for trial inquiries may also be made of W. STEWART, (late Forris & Stewart) No 461 Houston-st.

ORGAN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A good piano, a fine parlor organ, in good order, suitable for a small church, lecture-room or Sunday-school. Will be sold at a great sacrifice as the owner is about to move. Can be seen at No. 281 West 22d-st., near 9th-av.

PIANO.—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO GIVE thorough instruction on the Piano is open to engagements. Address Box 1,583 Post-office, New-York.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—AN ENGLISH gentleman, educated in Paris, who speaks the language like a native, offers his services as sworn translator of French, or would make free translations for literary purposes. Lessons given in the French language, in which a faultless Parisian accent will be imparted to young pupils. Address D. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office

$2 50 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS.—Terms reduced one-half until Feb. 14. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to complete their lessons. Ladies' class at 4 o'clock.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, FOR several years a teacher of young ladies in New-York City, who has testimonials of her success from gentlemen of high standing, wishes an engagement as teacher in a family, where the children are not very young. A pleasant home from Monday to Friday, with the privilege of obtaining four additional pupils, will be considered a sufficient compensation. A situation in Brooklyn, New-York, or in some place near to the City, easy of access by railroad, is desirable. Address Miss T. L. PORTER, Broadway Post-office, care of B. Lockwood.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 128 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MISS PATTI.
The first night will be given towards the latter end of next-week.
GRAND PATTI MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Feb. 4.
The Directors respectfully announce that in consequence of the extraordinary success of their Boston season they have extended their season in that city beyond the time originally determined upon.

The great desire manifested in all sections of the country to hear Miss PATTI, whose reputation has been rapidly increasing in an unparalleled measure, and who, both in Philadelphia and Boston, has been attracting immense audiences, fully equal to those of Piccolomini, together with the great number of parties and balls previously announced to come off in February and March, have induced the Directors to make arrangements for a protracted tour. A short series of performances, therefore, can only be given in New-York by the company, (on their way to the South and West,) to commence the latter end of NEXT WEEK, and which on no account can be extended beyond a FORTNIGHT.

The attractions offered during this short season will be of the most varied kind. Miss PATTI—who will depart for Europe in the early Spring—has added to her repertoire the PURITANI and the BARBER, and will soon be ready with another great *rôle*. Madame COLSON will appear in the first FRENCH OPERA COMIQUE ever performed at the Academy of Music, and in Weber's renowned opera of DER FREYSCHUTS, which will be given with magnificent new scenery, for the first time in ITALIAN. In addition to which arrangements are being made for a GRAND GERMAN NIGHT, when will be performed, for the first time, the Opera of STRADELLA, (in German,) on which occasion Mr. STIGELLI will make his first and only appearance in GERMAN OPERA.
FIRST GRAND PATTI MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Feb. 4.
Full particulars on Monday next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
ENTIRE SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
WILL BE ACTED,
FOURTH TIME IN AMERICA,
A DRAMA,
adapted from Octave Feuillet's celebrated story, expressly for this theatre,
Consisting of a prologue and five acts, entitled
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
The Overture, Incidental Choruses and Music composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new, by Isherwood.
Correct and appropriate costumes, by Messrs. Flanry and Brueschotten.
Furniture and appointments by Mr. Timony.
Mechanical portion by Mr. Van Hatten and assistants.
THE CAST
will be distributed as follows:
PROLOGUE.
Manuel, Marquis de Champcey......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)......Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)......Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.
Manuel (steward to M. Laroque)......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets......Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world)......Mr. Walcot
Gaspard Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)......Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)......Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)......Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)......Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri......Mr. Oliver
Louis......Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)......Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)......Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)......Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)......Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)......Miss Fanny Reeves
Guests, servants, peasantry, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment in the lodging-house—Poverty, fidelity and friendship.
ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.
The arrival; the first day and its events.
A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.
ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.
Temptations, trials and resolutions.
ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfen, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight.
Love and honor.
ACT 4.—1. Drawingroom in the Chateau Laroque.
2. Apartment in the Chateau.
The Sacrifice.
LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.
ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.
The last trial and its results.
Entrance of the wedding guests and the peasantry in their picturesque Breton costumes.
THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT,
SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.
Box Book now open, six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, Jan. 27, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS,
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

THE SECOND OPERATIC RECITAL IN BROOKLYN
Will take place at the
ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton,
On FRIDAY, Jan. 27, 1860, at 8 o'clock.
FIDELIO.
Opera in 3 Acts, by L. Von Beethoven.
The Manager respectfully announces that they have engaged Mme. JOHANNSEN, Soprano,
Signor TAMARO, Tenor.
in addition to the talent assisting in the first concert.
Carl Anschutz......Conductor | J. Noll......Leader
Tickets, with reserved Seats, One Dollar. Other parts of the house, Fifty Cents. To be had at Z. N. DICKINSON'S Drug Store, No. 129 Atlantic-st.; at C. PROX'S Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st., and at the Door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 26 and 27, a repetition will be given of all the
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC FEATS
BY THE GREAT EUROPEAN TROUPE.
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON extra entertainments will be given for the convenience of those residing at a distance.
Boxes, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1. Private boxes, $5 and $6.
The following new features will be added to the programme next week. The first representation will be given on MONDAY EVENING:
The full-blood Arabian Mare ZAIDEE will exhibit her thorough training in a variety of novel feats, under the direction of Mlle. ELLA ZOYARA. This beautiful animal was presented to Zoyara by a member of the Prussian Court, and was taught her wonderful performances at Berlin about four years ago This is her first appearance before an American audience.
L'OURS ET LE SENTINEL, a comic afterpiece, in which Messrs. B. YATES and the Contortionist DUVERNEY take prominent parts.
THE CAMANCHE AND HIS BRIDE, a graphic double act of wild horsemanship, by Mons. and Mme. Du Bach.
Four of the BROTHERS HANLON will appear in an entire new and original act of Gymnastics.
Mlle. HELOISE will introduce a new and beautiful scene of equitation on her unbridled and unsaddled horse CHAMPION.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Recently added many rare and valuable specimens.
Prof. LANGWORTHY enters the dens containing a WILD LIONESS, Royal Bengal Tiger, Asiatic Lion, Puma and African Leopards.
Performers—Pony Black Diamond, Pony Prince, Monkey Jocko, Maltese Jack, Educated Mule, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
One half the City is ignorant of the neat, the classic, the instructive, the amusing entertainments given nightly here. Come and judge for yourselves.
A FULL CIRCUS,
and the complete band of
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
And the price of admission is only 25 and 12 cents—children half price.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27,
The performances will commence with
THE OCTOROON,
Or, Life in Louisiana.
Concluding with
WIFE FOR AN HOUR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. ALLEN......Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. MEIGHAN......Acting Manager.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.
To commence with
THE OCTOROON!
To conclude with the Scottish drama of the
HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
LE FILS NATUREL.
SAMEDI, 28 Janvier, 1860.

TWO WHITE WHALES
NOW ON EXHIBITION, AT
PALACE GARDEN (West Entrance.)
By D. H. SATRO & CO. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—BRILliant triumph of the new and successful comedy of A HUSBAND TO ORDER, and to be repeated FRIDAY, Jan. 27, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, cast with the entire strength of the company; besides which the laughable farce of GUY GOODLACK, Esq., and the new musical pantomimic extravaganza entitled MAGIC TOYS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, CARLO FERRATI'S terrific ascension on a rope; the drama of THE IRISH EMIGRANT, and MAGIC TOYS. The authorized version of the OCTOROON, having been purchased from the author, Dion Bourcicault, Esq., is in active rehearsal, and will be speedily produced. Wax statue of John Brown; living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents; living Kangaroos, Seal, &c.; beautiful Aquaria. Admittance 25 cents; children, 13; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

DR. VALENTINE'S SELECT PARLOR and Chameleon Lecture, in which he will change his appearance to over one hundred queer people, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock, at Hope Chapel, opposite New-York Hotel, No. 720 Broadway. Tickets limited. A few of which may be had of the Committee, No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and of the janitor of Hope Chapel, 50 cents each.

WINTER GARDEN.
On Monday night MATILDA HERON'S new play of
LESBIA
LESBIA
LESBIA
was received, by a house crowded from pit to dome, with the most
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
Essentially a drama of the French sensational school, abounding in
STRONG SITUATIONS
AND
STARTLING EFFECTS
it at times held the audience spell-bound; and the
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
and surroundings in which it was clothed drew repeated expressions of admiration and delight.
Fortified by the expressions of approbation and the enthusiastic acclamations with which the play was received, the management have pleasure in announcing it for repetition
EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THIS EVENING, LESBIA will be performed, with
MATILDA HERON......as......Lesbia
LOUISA ALLEN......as......Viola
J. W. WALLACK, Jr......as......Orasolo
GRORGE JORDAN......as......Galleno
GEORGE JAMIESON......as......Spolatro
T. B. JOHNSTON......as......Raspo
J. H. STODDART......as......The Doge
The piece has been produced under the direction of Joseph Jefferson, Stage Manager of the Garden, and the scenery has been painted by Mr. Hays and Mr. Perkins.
On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock,
A GRAND MATINEE,
combining both
MUSICAL and
DRAMATIC
performances, and presenting a most
CHARMING AND REFINED
entertainment for
LADIES, and for
CHILDREN,
CHILDREN,
who will be admitted at half price.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR,
444 BROADWAY 444
Parquette and Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $5.
Doors open at 6½, performance to commence at 7¼.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
The entertainment will commence with
MILLY, THE MILKING-MAID.
To be followed by
TRYING IT ON.
The whole to conclude with
WOMAN'S WHIMS.
In which Miss Ada will sustain six characters.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Mr. W. O. O'NEIL, the celebrated Irish Comedian, is engaged, and will make his first appearance on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

FINE ARTS.

Will positively close Jan. 28,
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LECTURES.

MR. AND MRS.
G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READINGS,
HOPE CHAPEL—8 O'CLOCK.
MERCHANT OF VENICE, (SCENE,)
Mrs. VANDENHOFF reading PORTIA.
After which the great trial of
BARDELL vs. PICKWICK!
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

LECTURES BY PROF. YOUMANS.
Prof. YOUMANS will deliver his admirably illustrated Course of Four Lectures on
THE CHEMISTRY OF THE SUNBEAM,
which has been received with so much enthusiasm in other cities,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.
Prof. Y. is the author of several popular Text-books and Charts on Chemistry, and is known to be one of the most graphic and brilliant Lecturers on Science in the country.
PROGRAMME.
Lecture 1—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30—*General Influence of the Solar Ray—Analysis of its Forces.*
Lecture 2—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3—*Relation of the Sun to Life upon our Planet.*
Lecture 3—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6—*Radiant Influences of the Universe—Chemistry of the Stars.*
Lecture 4—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9—*Linking of the Realms of Matter and Mind.*
This interesting subject is now for the first time brought out in a new and complete Course of Four Lectures. Their design is to bring together, in a lucid and popular form, the latest results of Science, as illustrating the vital unity of the Universe in relation to Power, Life and Mind. These topics of surpassing interest are presented in clear and familiar language, while, by the extensive use of diagrams, the highest themes are brought within the range of common apprehension.
Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Single tickets 25 cents. For sale at all the bookstores on Broadway, and at the door.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DR. SCUDDER IN WILLIAMSBURGH.
REV. DR. SCUDDER will give the second of his Course of
FIVE LECTURES ON INDIA,
At the South 9th-st. Church,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.
It is hoped that the report of the architects, that the building is "perfectly safe," will set "that rumor" at rest.
TICKETS FOR THE COURSE—Gentlemen, $1; Ladies, 50 cents; Single Tickets, 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BY UNANIMOUS DESIRE,
MR. SIDDONS
will on SATURDAY next, Jan. 28, at 8 P. M.,
repeat his Lecture at
CLINTON HALL.
How to Travel in the Old World.

LECTURE—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN'S FUND OF STATE RIGHTS LODGE I. O. of O. F.—A lecture for the benefit of this fund will be delivered by Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at Clinton Hall, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, WHO WOULD be willing to room together, can find board in a private family, who have two gentlemen and their wives boarding with them. House has all modern improvements; location 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address VAN, Station E, U. S. Mail.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, SOCIAL PRIVATE family, without children, will let a well-furnished room, with good board; house contains modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 121 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES DINners at some private boarding-house, located in the vicinity of 23d-st. and 10th av. Dinner hour about 1 o'clock. Address C. A., Union square Post office.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; three rooms on the second floor, handsomely decorated and furnished, to let to a small family. Terms very moderate.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with full board for $6 each. One large room. The best reference given and required. Apply at No. 23 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room, on the third floor, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, with board, can be had at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very desirable room, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights. House first-class; has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two young men can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, one block from Columbia-st., and contiguous to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a comfortable home for the Winter by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st.; convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine, well furnished room, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, R. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ANY FAMILY TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPING, having a furnished house in a good location, can make arrangements with an experienced lady who is desirous of keeping a first-class boarding-house, to lease house and furniture, and board the family. Best of references. Address Mrs. KING, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

19 UNION-PLACE, (BROADWAY, ABOVE 15th st.) One suite of rooms and two single ones to let, with board. This is a desirable location; house fronting on the square; large clothes-closet attached to rooms. References given and required. Dinner at 6; breakfast from 7 until 9.

NO. 65 NASSAU-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A front and back room on the second floor to let, with board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Early application will secure a good home and comfortable rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, service, &c., in 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR as a Doctor's office, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms at No. 864 Broadway.

TOLLS UPON RAILROADS.

The Merits of the Pro-Rata and Tax Bills, now before the Legislature, Considered.

The Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in that paper of the 9th inst., calls the attention of our citizens to the articles over the signature of "New-York," published on the 7th and 9th insts. As stated by the Editor, the subject of which "New-York" writes, is one of vast importance to the whole country. The question that should be settled by our present Legislature is—Is the best method to protect our State Canal the one now proposed by many of the citizens of our State, or not?—*i. e.*, Would the whole community be better off by the passage of the Pro-rata bill," and the "Tax bill," or by adopting a more liberal plan to protect both Canal and Railroads. Our opinion on these subjects will be modestly set forth before we close this article. But we will first beg you to make place in your paper for a few lines in reference to the articles from "New-York."

Since his articles have appeared, we have made some inquiry respecting the subject, and from the best information attainable, make up our article.

First—"New-York" states the *pro rata* system, or a tax imposed, would drive large quantities of through trade to rival lines outside our State, and not benefit the Canals. This, we contend, would not be the case, *because the rates are the same*, and would be the same *by all rail routes*, and the difference between rail and water rates, being fixed, the *proportion* carried by the New-York Railroads would not be reduced.

Secondly—"New-York" dwells at great length, with words and figures, to show the strength of the Pennsylvania Railroad route as a successful competitor for New-York trade. The distance saved by that route, or the Baltimore and Ohio, cannot be changed by our legislation, and the extracts from the Pennsylvania Railroad reports, if true, (and he does not say they are not,) should be confined to their own papers, which would insure the fact to be known only in and near Philadelphia, and not heralded forth to the world by the champion of the New-York Central Railroad; thus virtually publishing the strongest card possible for the very rivals he so much fears.

Thirdly—"New-York" quotes extracts from a report of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, stating that the New-York lines had made an attempt to force the Southern lines to charge as much from their respective cities to the different Western cities as was charged from New-York to the same cities. If such a demand was made by the New-York lines, with an idea that the officers of Southern corporations would submit to an arrangement that would compel them to carry from New-York—thirty-three per cent. greater distance than from their own cities—to different cities of Ohio at the same charge as was made by them from Baltimore or Philadelphia, the demand was supremely absurd, and can only be equaled by "New-York's"

Fourth article—In which he drags in all the steamer lines and sail vessels running on the coast of America, except those to Central America; and had he thought of the trade they carry for Western Oregon, he would certainly have classed them as competitors of the New-York Railroads. He entertains no thought that the lines he mentions are the best and most legitimate ones for the accommodation of the section they run to, and that they must be encouraged by the very people he would try to convince they should not be patronized.

Fifthly—"New-York" next makes a statement respecting the rates of insurance *by lake from Buffalo to Chicago after Nov. 15.* How much freight is forwarded from Buffalo to Chicago, by lake, after Nov. 15? And could it be insured at all? And why say the Pennsylvania Railroad would carry the same freight to Chicago, by rail all the way, for less than lake insured? Would that road carry it for less than either of the New-York roads, and what would these parties have charged at the same time from New-York to Buffalo?

Sixthly—The next assertion of "New-York" is that the southern lines have great advantage by water lines. The southern lines assure us that such is not the case, they having abandoned water rates from New-York by sea, in contract with the New-York lines in September, 1858, thus confining their water prices to goods shipped only by the Ohio River, which channel, according to JOHN RANDOLPH, "is frozen over one-half the year, and dried up the other;" while we have lake navigation by our lines for eight months without interruption.

Seventhly—This is the last article of note in letter No. 1, and is upon the opposition by the Grand Trunk route. This opposition is not felt in this City as yet, and but little information is obtainable respecting it. It is, however, supposed by those most interested in Railroad property, that the great cost and comparative greater distance than our lines, will, at no distant day confine its operations to its legitimate traffic.

Eighth article commences *Letter No. 2*, and "New-York" again publishes a strong article in favor of the Southern lines, and throws in figures to prove what all school-boys know, viz.: that Philadelphia is nearer the West than New-York, and then wants to know how New-York will maintain her trade if a higher scale of rates is adopted. Let the gentleman answer, Will not the Southern lines continue to charge the same rates to all points from New-York that are charged by the New-York lines? and are they not willing to increase prices? and if the differences between New-York rates and the rates from the Southern cities are established, will it not be to the advantage of all parties to put up the rates; and if the officers of these lines are not disposed to improve railroad stock, would it not be well for our Legislature to do it for them, and by so doing place the canal transporters in a position to pay tolls that will meet the expenses of that important work? If "New-York" feels anxious to know the cause of the extreme low prices of the past year, our informant suggests that we apply to the New-York canal transporters or railroad transporters on the four great lines. It may have been to meet the competition of the Grand Trunk route, the unnavigable Ohio River, the Havana steamship line, or the Erie Canal. These men certainly know, and should be made to speak.

Ninthly—Next comes an extract from PROSSER's speech at Buffalo. He says, The "Central" can carry freight at $3 per ton from Buffalo to New-York: (rather injudicious for "New-York" to quote this as gospel; for being the case, at rates charged by this Corporation, above the cost, (according to PROSSER,) they can certainly afford to aid in supporting the canal, or, at least, pay increased taxes to the State.) "New-York" then wants to know if a tax is imposed, whether or not the trade between New-York and the West will not be directed to the more fortunate Southern lines. We answer, No! The through rates being still the same, not one pound of freight will change its route.

Tenthly—"New-York" again touches upon the ruinous effect of the *Pro Rata* bill. This subject we will again defer for after consideration.

Eleventhly—"New-York" here takes the very prudent course of crediting our worthy Governor with honesty, patriotism, &c., &c. This part of his letter will meet the approbation of a large majority of our citizens. We say *amen* to it, and proceed to article

Twelfth—The next criticism is upon our Canal Auditor, and we must again agree with "New-York," for since he has so determinedly kept the fact before the people, that New-York is further from every place than is Philadelphia or Baltimore, certainly the Auditor is not correct in stating the charges are less from New-York to any place than from the Southern cities, but we object to "New-York's" plan of proving the Auditor's error, viz.: by producing rates published by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in New-York, during August, 1858, to show that that Company offered to carry at less than was charged by other parties. The cause of the issue of that bill can be furnished "New York," without causing him the trouble of leaving Albany: by calling on the President of the Central Road, he can learn, as we hear from parties in this City, that the Baltimore and Ohio Company issued that bill, as an effort to close the disgraceful Railroad war of 1858, and that although little or no freight was shipped *via* Baltimore to Chicago at the rates on that bill, the prices there offered, and a few similar actions on the part of the different Railroads, brought about an adjustment of difficulties, after which remunerative rates were maintained by all the lines for several months.

Thirteenthly—"New-York" here notifies Mr. BENTON that it is a settled policy of the Southern lines to carry at lower rates from their respective cities than is charged from New-York. This advantage being theirs by natural position, they can and will maintain it, and we say let them. They have as yet done so little to injure New-York that it has not been felt, and nothing but the croaking of our own fearful drones ever will cripple us, if even that does. According to "New-York," the notorious St. Nicholas compact gave wide differences against New-York, the figures being stated in his letter of Jan. 9. The officers of the New-York Roads were parties to the contract, and are supposed to be able to protect our interest. Why did not "New-York" speak sooner on the subject, if our City or State was being injured? That such is not the case we have been assured by some of our best railroad men, who say it was the most equitable arrangement ever entered into by the different railroad interests.

Fourteenthly—"New-York" next reminds us of the danger of the trade from the centre and western portions of our State going *via* Elmira and other routes to Philadelphia or Baltimore. This is so unfounded, except in very small quantities, to meet a mere local demand, that it is not necessary to dwell upon it.

Fifteenthly—With this paragraph "New-York" closes by proposing, as a watch-word, "*Freedom to our railroads and an enlarged canal.*" Why spend more money on canals, when freight can be transported from Buffalo to New-York at $3 per ton? and it is conceded that the canal transporters cannot compete with this rate and pay canal tolls; and this being the case, the question is: shall we raise more money to widen the canal, and then support it by taxation, or shall we pass a law that will make it support itself? Let the community answer.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have noticed "New-York's" letters as, in my opinion, the facts exist, and from data hastily received from what I credit as reliable sources, and will here suggest a method relieving the present difficulty, which, if you approve, I trust you will urge the newspapers of our State to recommend to their respective representatives.

With equitable treatment from the railroads towards the Canal, I would oppose taxation, and am of the opinion that a full pro rata system is not required, although I believe if the system were adopted by all the roads in the country, they would be infinitely better off, and the community just as well satisfied; much higher "through rates" would be established, and less onerous local charges; goods would then take their natural routes either by rail or water, and the business would be more divided, each party making more profit on a smaller tonnage.

I would propose that to prevent the necessity of taxation, the rail rates to the Lakes be kept during canal navigation *above a certain rate per ton per mile*, and that a difference be established between the rate *charged by canal* and the rate *charged by rail*, making the rates high enough to warrant a revenue to the State for canal tolls. The rate per ton per mile by rail, and the differences between rail and canal rates, be established by a committee of three members of the Legislature and two railroad and two canal transporters, *and then made a law*, with a provision attached that if the rail rates were reduced below the fixed rate per mile, that a State tax of five mills per ton per mile should be levied and collected on all freight shipped during canal navigation of the year the transgression occurred; and in case any Canal transporter reduced the rate more than the agreed difference below rail rates, his boat, or the line of boats with which he is connected as agent or owner, should not be allowed to pass through the Canal during the season the transgression was made, except at triple tolls. The foregoing arrangement to govern only the through trade, and all with the proviso that the competing Southern lines will agree to charge the same rates from New-York that are charged by the New-York lines, and not to charge less, from Philadelphia or Baltimore, than they are entitled to by their actual geographical position.

To meet the *Pro-rata* question, and to prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful discriminations against the trade of our State as was practiced during the Spring of 1859, I would propose that no rate should be established between New-York and Cleveland, or any place on the south or west side of Lake Erie, at less than $2 per ton more than the rate between New-York and Buffalo and Dunkirk; that no charge between any two points on either line shall exceed the rate between New York and Buffalo or Dunkirk; and that the local rate between stations shall not exceed eight cents per ton per mile, on first class; seven cents per ton per mile on second class; six cents per ton per mile on third class; five cents per ton per mile on fourth class, flour, grain, or any other article. To prevent unjust competition between the Canal and the Central Road, I would propose the Canal charges shall not be made more than the difference below rail rates on through freight or freight 200 miles and upwards; between 100 and 200 miles, one-half the differences agreed to on through freight; and under 100 miles, one-half the differences. Freight between Buffalo and New-York to be considered through freight.

By the enactment of a law establishing these rules the entire mercantile interest would be satisfied, more remunerative through rates would be obtained both by rail and canal, both interests would receive their natural freights, and the State be certain of a fair revenue from her Canal. The enlargement could be continued after the fact was established that the Canal would support itself; and the dividends of the railroads being kept up, their Presidents would probably consent to the existence of

A CANAL TRANSPORTER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOW A HACKMAN WAS OUTWITTED.—A few days since, a gentleman who has "seen the elephant" had occasion to hire a hack at 11½ P. M., to proceed from Twenty-seventh-street to the New-York TIMES Office. On entering the vehicle he inquired what was the legal fare, and was answered "a dollar and a-half." He knew this was on overcharge, but quietly requested the Jehu to "hurry down," and ensconced himself on the cushions in deep meditation how to avoid the swindle. While passing the brilliant lights in Broadway, his eye caught the card nailed up in the carriage, and containing the "rates of fare" according to law, and his determination was instantly formed. As soon as the hackman drew up in front of the TIMES Office, the gentleman opened the carriage door, having the aforesaid card in his hand, and politely requested the driver to "step into the light, and he would settle with him." Jehu followed with alacrity, and expressed no little astonishment at being requested to point out, on the card, his authority for charging the dollar and a half. Surprise, indignation, chagrin, entreaty, and expostulation, were alternately expressed on the countenance of the outwitted coachee. But all was of no avail, and he surlily departed with a dollar and the assurance that, if he thought he hadn't enough, he had better meet his passenger at the Mayor's Office in the morning. Moral: When you hire a hack, look out for yourself and your spare cash.

ANOTHER OLD LAND-MARK GONE.—That antiquated edifice, the Duane-street Methodist Church (erected in 1797) and the ground upon which it stands were yesterday sold at public auction for the sum of $72,750. The lot measures 100 feet by 127, and the property includes a row of dwelling-houses erected by the church in the rear. The exterior of the building remains as it stood when first completed, and the walls are of a thickness that challenges comparison in these days of rickety edifices. As a memorial of the past, the history of the church is replete with many interesting reminiscences. The low price at which the property was sold is accounted for by the fact that it was bid in by one of the Trustees. It was announced that the Church had been offered $85,000 at private sale, and that that sum would probably be accepted. The recent widening of Duane-street, and the proximity of the wharves and railroads, make the location one most desirable for business purposes. With the exception of the John-street, the Duane-street Methodist Church is the oldest edifice in the City erected for that denomination.

THE FIRST SEWARD CAMPAIGN CLUB IN THE CITY.—The first campaign club in the City favoring WM. H. SEWARD for the next President, was organized last evening, in the Twenty-first Ward, the place of meeting being No. 435 Fourth-av. Either the inclemency of the weather, or other causes, conspired to bring together only a small gathering, six individuals comprising the total assemblage. These gathered themselves about a coal-stove with a brilliant fire in it, talked as brilliantly as they were able of the prospects of Mr. SEWARD for the Presidency, and then proceeded to elect permanent officers, as follows: President, GEORGE COACHMAN; Vice-Presidents, S. S. CHILDS, A. M. COFFIN; Recording Secretary, J. M. MARSHALL; Corresponding Secretary, A. C. HILLS. It was resolved to hold meetings every Thursday evening.

QUARANTINE—YELLOW FEVER AT WEST INDIA PORTS.—The bark *Venus*, which recently arrived at Quarantine from Curacoa and Bonayre, touching at St. Thomas, reports that yellow fever had made its appearance at these ports, and at Curacoa is prevailing to an alarming extent. Five cases made their appearance on board the *Venus* after leaving the latter port, one of which proved fatal. The remaining sick were landed at Bonayre. Subsequent arrivals have confirmed these accounts of sickness in West India ports, and the appearance of fever thus early creates apprehensions that the present will be a sickly season. Should such be the case the old hospital ship *Falcon* will hardly suffice for the accommodation of patients.

CHARITABLE LECTURE IN AID OF A FIREMAN'S WIDOW.—An instructive and highly entertaining lecture was delivered last evening by JOHN REYNTON, Esq., at the Hall of the Third-avenue Railroad Dépôt, the proceeds to be given to the widow of WM. RYAN, a fireman, who died recently from injuries received while in the discharge of his duties as a fireman. A large attendance was present. The Office and Influence of Music comprised the leading topics of the lecture.

TOUR THROUGH THE HOLY LAND.—At the request of the Pilgrim Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, of Philadelphia, lectured last evening in Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, upon a "Tour through the Holy Land." The lecturer gave a familiar conversational sketch of his late travels in Palestine, enlivened with frequent touches of humor. The audience, which entirely filled the Hall, was attentive and appreciative.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Norfolk-street Baptist Church Sunday School took place last evening, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather. The exercises consisted of declamation, and singing by the entire school, to the great delight of all who attended. A material addition to the funds of the Sunday School, which is in a prosperous condition, was obtained from the sale of tickets to the exhibition.

LECTURES.—Mr. ETHAN ALLEN lectures this evening at Clinton Hall, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the I. O. O. F. His subject is "Heroism of Character." On Monday evening Prof. YOUMANS begins a course of four lectures at the Cooper Institute on the "Chemistry of the Sunbeam."

Coroners' Inquests.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A BOY.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of WILLIAM CARTER, a lad 16 years of age, who was found dead in the upper story of Messrs. BENEDICT, HALL & Co.'s boot and shoe establishment, No. 21 Park-place. Deceased had been employed for nine months past, as errand-boy and to assist in stringing shoes. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he was seen to go down stairs, and as he did not close the shutters in the upper part of the building, which duty also devolved on him, the porter attended to it, thinking the lad had for once been negligent and gone home. His parents, who reside at No. 100 Hudson-street, quieted the apprehensions which his absence at first excited by the supposition that he had spent the night with some friend, but when Mr. CARTER went to the store to inquire with reference to his son, he learned that he had not been seen since about 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon. A search which was immediately commenced resulted in finding the body of the missing lad in the upper loft of the building, suspended by a long roller-towel between two high piles of packing boxes. He had apparently ranged these packing-boxes, layer upon layer, with the ends against the wall, having removed the centre pile, thus forming a niche, in which the body was found suspended. A piece of timber resting upon the top of the other piles of cases forming the cross-piece, around which the towel was placed. The knot was skillfully tied, and the position of his legs showed that he had stood upon an empty box and dropped from it. What induced the commission of the act is a mystery, as the deceased was of an uncommonly cheerful disposition, and by his amiability and attention to business had won the favor of his employers, who had increased his salary at the beginning of the year. He remarked, in conversation with a girl who worked beside him, a few hours before he disappeared, that he was tired of this world, and had had enough of it; still it was not suspected that his mind was deranged.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner SCHIRMER upon the body of JACOB W. GODWIN, a native of New-Hampshire, about 42 years of age, whose remains were brought to this City for interment. From the testimony it appears that deceased became insane in 1847, on account of reverses in his business, and was placed in the New-Hampshire Insane Asylum at Concord. On Saturday last he escaped from the institution and walked along the road for some distance, until he came to an open well, when he threw himself into it, and was drowned. A verdict of suicide by drowning while insane was given.

A LABORER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

On Wednesday afternoon, CONRAD LITZ, a laborer engaged at the Central Park, was so severely crushed by the falling of a large stone, at the base of which he was excavating, that his death resulted in a few hours. Deceased was 50 years of age. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the case.

DEATHS FROM SCALDS.

MICHAEL CANNON, a child about four years of age, whose parents reside at No. 324 First-avenue, died yesterday in consequence of scalds accidentally received about six weeks ago.... On the 3d inst., MARIA SMITH, an aged Irishwoman was scalded by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water. Her death occurred yesterday. In both cases inquests were held by Coroner JACKMAN.

INQUEST POSTPONED.

In order to obtain the result of the investigation in progress before Coroner LAWRENCE, of Westchester, with reference to the recent collision on the Hudson River Railroad, near Sing Sing, Coroner JACKMAN has postponed holding an inquest in the case of Mrs. TILLEY, one of the victims, until a week hence.

PROBABLY FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

About 7 o'clock last evening a stabbing affray occurred at the liquor store of TULLY MCDONNELL, No. 110 East Twenty-second-street, between the proprietor and a German cabinet-maker, PHILIP ARMAND, who lives at No. 114 East Twenty-second street. The parties have been on unfriendly terms for some time past, and threats have been made which have led to apprehensions of a difficulty if they should meet. Last evening, as ARMAND was entering the house of MCDONNELL, he came upon the latter, and after some violent words attacked him with a sword which he had in his hands, inflicting numerous severe wounds on the arms and legs of his antagonist. The affair created so much excitement in the vicinity that the attention of the police was immediately attracted, and they at once arrested ARMAND, taking him to the Eighteenth Precinct station-house, while they removed MCDONNELL to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were found to be so dangerous as to warrant the holding of an *ante-mortem* examination by Coroner SCHIRMER and Judge KELLY, who were notified forthwith. Both parties engaged in the affray are heads of families, and are well known in the vicinity.

Police Reports.

AN UNRELIABLE LETTER CARRIER.

John B. Livingston, a letter-carrier for Boyd's City Express, was taken to the Ninth Precinct Station-house on Wednesday night, on a charge of having been found drunk in the street. A search of his pockets resulted in the discovery of twenty-one letters, from one of which, addressed to Dr. John B. Dodge, $2 had been abstracted. The prisoner admitted that he had taken the money from the letter, but disclaimed any intention to steal it. He also acknowledged having taken a check for $65, which was found in his pocket, from a letter that had been placed in one of Boyd's boxes at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the morning Livingston was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, by whom he was fully committed for trial. All the letters were restored to Mr. John F. Boyd, the proprietor of the express.

Fires.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND STABLE IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET DESTROYED.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from the stable No. 265 West Thirty-fourth-street, occupied by RICHARD FARRELL, M. W. LATTEMORE, WM. FARMER, and W. C. SEAMAN, milkmen, all of whom lost their horses, sleighs, wagons and harness, as the building was entirely consumed. Mr. Farrell's loss was $500, insured for $200; Mr. Lattemore's, $450, insured for $300; Mr. Farmer's, $500, uninsured; Mr. Seaman's, $500, insured for $125.

The fire communicated to the brown-stone building, No. 261, of which Mr. JAS. SAVAGE is the owner and occupant. The house was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and the furniture $300; insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company for $3,000, and in the North River Insurance Company for $600.

Thence the flames extended to a building immediately in the rear, also owned by Mr. SAVAGE, which was entirely consumed. Upon it an insurance for $700, in the Greenwich Insurance Company, had been effected. A number of poor families, who were its occupants, barely had time to escape with their lives, without waiting for their clothing.

Thence the fire passed through to No. 264 West Thirty-fifth-street, a three-story brick building, occupied by Mrs. WHITESIDE, which was much damaged by fire and water. It was insured for $1,400 in the Knickerbocker Company. The planing and moulding mill adjoining, (No. 265 West Thirty-fourth-street,) owned and occupied by F. ELLOW, was damaged to the extent of $2,500, and was uninsured. The frame building No. 267 West Thirty-fourth-street was also much injured by fire and water. It was uninsured, and THOS. MCSORLEY was its owner. Several poor families lived in it. Here the progress of the flames was arrested. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary. Officer WOOLLY, of the Twentieth Ward, was severely injured by the falling of some timbers.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO QUORUM.

There was no quorum at the hour for meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, and it was declared adjourned to Monday, at 5 P. M.

THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE BOARD.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the claims of Ex-Councilman GEORGE P. BICKFORD and Mr. PETER MITCHELL, both Tammany Hall Democrats, to the contested seats of the Aldermen from the Second and Eighth Districts respectively, met at 2 P. M., yesterday—Alderman CORNELL presiding. Room No. 8, City Hall, in which the meeting was held, was densely packed with the friends and adherents of the rival candidates. At the request of Alderman BARRY, whose seat Mr. MITCHELL contests, and in the absence of A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., who is counsel for Aldermen RUSSELL and BARRY, the consideration of the two cases was adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M., when the Committee will meet again in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A LARGER SUPPLY OF CROTON WATER—THE BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a report and resolution in favor of requesting the Comptroller to cause an application to be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the City to borrow a further sum of money to increase the supply of Croton water, was received from the Aldermen and referred to the Committee on Finance

A resolution was adopted in favor of appointing a Special Committee to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON, and $2,500 was appropriated to meet the expenses which might be incurred.

A resolution to have Fifth-avenue to the North River re-numbered, was adopted.

The resolution in favor of altering the rooms now occupied by the Fourth District Court for a Station-house and sleeping-rooms for the Police of the Seventeenth Precinct, was adopted.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE TAX LEVY.

Mayor WOOD, we are informed, intends to sign the Tax Levy to-day, so that the document may be immediately forwarded to Albany. As soon as his name is affixed to the instrument, the City Inspector will take measures for cleaning the streets. The expenditures of the City Inspector's Department, during the period of the suspension of street-cleaning operations, have been reduced from $2,000 to $1,100 per week. Many of the employes have been suspended from pay and duty all this time.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

The following communications have passed between Mayor WOOD and Hon. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, on the occasion of the retirement of the latter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1860.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor: *Dear Sir*: Having assisted in closing up the business of this Department for the last year, and having furnished to new officers some valuable information, and put in the course of preparation certain important measures which come within my purview in relation to future developments, I feel at liberty to retire from this office, pursuant to the purport of my letter of the 2d inst. announcing my intention to resign, and after this date will cease to be President of the Department.

To you, Mr. Mayor, I owe an obligation for appointing me to office in January, 1855, when you also appointed my business friend, the upright and gifted JOHN KELLY. I have reason, therefore, to wish for your administration the greatest success. Your own intelligence and force of mind will plainly point out the path of public duty. With private interests which interfere with the just and righteous conduct of affairs, no covenant will be made. The most absolute self denial will be exercised. May your course be "onward and upward"—the merited reward of "well done, good and faithful servant." By prudent and strong measures, the rule of a virtuous people may be restored. That is my ardent hope and expectation. But it is most evident that since the new Constitutions and laws have subverted old principles of organization, in many important particulars, and since wealth has become the ultimate object of many persons connected with public affairs, the machine of Government has lost its balance wheels. They now run too frequently in a worse direction, and that is to confusion and plunder. Very truly your friend,

M. VAN SCHAICK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1860.

HON. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your favor of the 25th inst., announcing your intention to retire from the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board, I must express profound regret. The faithful and intelligent manner in which you have discharged the important duties of that office is generally recognized and conceded, and I am confident that it will be difficult to find a successor so well qualified. You are mistaken in supposing that you owe me any obligation for your appointment. When I tendered you the place, I deemed your acceptance as placing myself and the public under obligations to you.

I thank you for the personal compliments you pay me, and can assure you it is my intention to devote myself assiduously to the full discharge of the limited duties and responsibilities which, under the present Charter, are imposed upon me.

If the improvement to which you refer cannot be effected, the fault will lie not in this office, but in the decentralization of our municipal system.

Hoping that you may be spared many years to your family and friends, I am, very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—WILLIAM HEATH, of No. 78 York-street, died in the City Hospital, yesterday from injuries received a short time ago by falling down a flight of stairs. On the night of the accident, after drinking freely, he went with a friend to his house in York-street. As he was about entering the rooms on the second floor, the wife of his friend closed the door against him with such violence that he was precipitated backwards down the stairs. A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday, when the skull at the back of the head was found to be badly fractured. The deceased has until recently always been reputed a sober and industrious man, but the death of a favorite child caused him to resort to the use of intoxicating drinks to drown his sorrow.... MARY KAUGH, an Irish servant, employed in a family on Henry-street, was taken to the City Hospital a few weeks ago in convulsions, and died yesterday morning. A *post mortem* examination disclosed the fact that death was caused by a softening of the brain, the result of a fracture of the skull sustained more than a year ago.

THE OLD STORY.—A well-dressed woman met a girl on Hicks-street, near Grace Church, Wednesday afternoon, and asked her to hold a young child she had in her arms, while she could go into the glass-house near by to see a friend. The girl took the child as requested, but the owner of it did not return again. Three children have been abandoned, under similar circumstances, in this city within one week.

A SIGNIFICANT NOTICE.—The New County Judge—Mr. GARRISON—has caused the following notice to be posted on the door opening into his Court-room: "Every application to the County-Court to remit a fine and discharge the person confined from jail, for the non-payment thereof, can only be made upon good cause shown, as required by statute on affidavit, and will not otherwise be heard."

LECTURES ON INDIA.—Rev. Dr. SCUDDER delivered the first lecture of his course in Williamsburgh, to a crowded house. This evening he gives the second. The Trustees of the South Ninth-street Church have had the building examined by two competent architects, in order to set at rest the rumor that it was unsafe. They pronounce it perfectly secure.

VERY LIKE A WHALE.—A whale was captured off Southampton, L. I., Tuesday morning, and is now lying on the beach, waiting the change of tide to enable the islanders to take off the blubber. Competent judges estimate that it will make about 40 barrels of oil.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night a stable on Columbia, near Luqueer-street, owned by WM. MCGRADE, was destroyed by fire. A horse and several pigs were burned to death in the stable. Loss $300.

Rev. H. W. Beecher and the Tract Society.

We have been requested to give more at length, than in our report yesterday of the meeting in Plymouth Church on Wednesday evening, what was said about the Tract Society near the close of the meeting.

Mr. FANNING inquired of Mr. BEECHER how he had now so large a mantle of charity for the American Board, and yet had spoken so strenuously against the Tract Society at Dr. CHEEVER's Church. Mr. BEECHER answered, that the Tract Society had choked off discussion and driven them off their platform.

Mr. FANNING wanted to know why he clung to the American Board when he had left the Tract Society? Mr. BEECHER answered: "We have not left the Tract Society, and don't intend to. That is just what they want us to do. They have been begging us to leave them this long time, and saying, "Why wont these brethren go off and form a Society of their own if they are not suited with the way we conduct this?" That is just what we don't mean to do. We shall stay with them and work with them until we shall yet bring them round to the right way.

The Accident at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse.

CARD FROM M. S. DRIGGS & CO.

The undersigned, perceiving in some of the City papers of the 25th inst., that they were censured by the Coroner's Jury, as having by their negligence caused the death of JAMES HAYS, beg leave to state:

That the accident occurred to him some fifteen months since in this manner: We were removing from the first floor—a distance of four and a half or five feet from the level of the sidewalk—of our store on Water-street, some bales of Manilla hemp, by means of plank skids to the middle of the sidewalk. HAYS came up on the sidewalk, and was stooping to pass under the skids, when he was told by one of our firm not to pass under. Upon this he stopped and retreated, *and then the order was given to let down the hemp*. HAYS immediately turned back, and was stooping to go under the skids, when the bale of hemp slid off and struck him. Several gentlemen were present and witnessed the entire transaction. We have been sued in the Marine Court of this City, and the suit was dismissed for want of prosecution. Then we were sued by another attorney in the Common Pleas, which suit was pending at the time of HAYS' death.

We knew nothing of any Coroner's inquest until after the verdict. No medical testimony appears to have been taken, and we have been importuned to pay HAYS $200, which we refused to do, because we knew HAYS' injury was occasioned by his own fault as above stated.

We do not believe that he died from any injury received at our place, as we are informed by his physician that he had before that time been confined to his house for a year by injuries occasioned by his falling down stairs.

M. S. DRIGGS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1860.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY.—Private examinations with Charts, and full written descriptions of character, and advice in regard to the most appropriate occupations or pursuits in life, faults, and how to correct them; the management of children; self-improvement, etc., given by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, next door to Duane-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skating at the Central Park. Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Shinny sticks, skate bags, straps, etc., at the Central Park Skate Emporium.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT cures the worst case of hoarseness in a few hours. Applied to the neck and throat, it will cure asthma and bronchitis, in their most violent stages; and it is equally efficacious in all diseases of the chest and organs of respiration.

[Advertisement.]

P. T. BARNUM, Esq., was nearly suffocated a few days since by gas from a hot-air furnace. In the steam-warming apparatus of BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-street, there is no possibility of accidents of this kind.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 26.

$1,000	U. States 5s, '74	100¼	50	N. Y. Cen. R......	73
27,000	U. States 5s, '65	99⅜	150	do..........s10	73⅛
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	109	250	do..............	73⅛
1,800	Indiana S. 2½s..	91½	100	do..........s30	73⅛
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	86⅝	100	do..........s60	73⅛
5,000	do....	86⅝	200	do..........b10	73¼
1,000	Virginia S. 6s...	91½	770	do..............	73¼
2,000	Missouri S. 6s...	79⅜	950	do..............	73⅛
15,000	do.........s30	79⅜	700	do..........s10	73⅜
15,000	do..........	79⅜	300	do..........s30	73⅜
20,000	do.......b30	79⅜	150	do..........b30	73⅜
500	California St. 7's	82⅛	350	do..........b10	73⅛
1,000	Br'kCityW.Loan	99⅜	100	do..........s10	73⅛
500	do..........	100	200	do..........s60	73⅝
5,000	N. Y. Central 6's	91	600	do..........s30	73⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen.Bs.'76	103⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R...s30	36¼
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bds..	93½	5	do..............	36
2,000	F.R.2dM.Bs.Ext.	92	100	Cumb.Coal Pref s30	15
1,000	E.R.Con.Bds.'71	27⅜	100	Hudson River R...	41⅛
5,000	Ill.FreelandBds.	100	200	Harlem Railroad...	9⅛
500	N.J.Cen.1stM.Bds.	99	200	Reading Railroad..	38⅛
1,000	Gal.&Chic. 1stM.	95	100	do..........b30	38⅜
4,000	L.E.&W.1st M.B.	68	200	do..........b3	38⅝
2,000	DeL. & W. 1st M.	80	100	Mich. S. & N.I.R.	6
50	Phenix Bank......	105	200	M.S.&N.In.G.S.b30	15⅛
50	National Bank.....	101	80	do..............	15
5	Bank of Commerce.	96⅛	200	do..........s60	15
20	Ocean Bank......	94	100	do..........s30	15
5	Am. Ex. Bank.....	97½	100	do..........b30	15⅛
5	do..........	98	30	Panama R........	129⅞
5	Imp. & T'rs Bank..	107	290	do..............	130
50	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	94½	200	do..........s10.	130
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	84⅛	50	do..........s10.	130⅛
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.s15	20⅛	100	do..........s30.	130
60	Chi. & R. I. R.....	63⅝	50	do..........b10.	130
844	do..........	63⅝	10	Clev, Col.& Cin. R.	89
50	do..........s5	63¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R..opg	59⅝
500	do..........s10	63⅝	50	do..........s30	59⅛
500	do..........s60	63⅝	100	do..........s30	59⅝
100	do..........b30	63¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Miss'ri S. 6s..b30	79⅞	200	Reading Railroad.	38⅛
13,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	86⅝	200	do..........s60	38⅛
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	99⅜	100	do..............	38⅝
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	88	100	Gal & Chi. R.opg.	59⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pfd..s60	15⅛	100	Mich. C. R.....s60	36¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co...	77	50	do..............	36⅜
110	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94¼	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	15
100	Cl. & Pitts. R...b30	7⅝	50	do..........s30	15
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	73⅝	17	Panama Railroad.	129¾
100	do..........s60	73⅛	100	do..........b30	130
50	do..........s3	73¼	5	do..............	130
300	do..........s5	73¼	300	Chic. & R. I. R....	63⅛
100	do..........b60	73⅝	100	do..........b30	63⅝
100	do..........s10	73¼	100	do..........b30	63¾
600	do..........s3	73⅝	200	do..........b60	63¾
100	Erie Railroad......	8⅛			

THURSDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

There was an improved demand for Stocks to-day, and a larger business done at higher prices. The recovery in prices from the depression of yesterday came quite unexpectedly to a good many of the operators, particularly in New-York Central, which went up from 73 to 73⅝ ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon with sales at 73⅜ cash, and 73¼ seller 10 days. An impression obtains that the *Pro-Rating* threat at Albany will not be carried out—or rather cannot be, in the face of the conclusive testimony placed before the Select Committee of the Assembly by such practical Railway people as Mr. STONE, of the Cleveland and Columbus, and Messrs. MARSH and MINOT, of the New-York and Erie, who were on the stand yesterday. Mr. STONE stated that:

Should the *pro rata* law be adopted the through freights would not go to the canals, but to the other railroads. The tendency of valuable freights was to the railroads. The commerce of the country was, in his opinion, controlled by the railroads, and if rates were raised on the New-York roads, it would be driven to other lines instead of to the canals. He never knew of any road doing way and through business upon a *pro rata* rate; it could not be done unless all lines of transportation, both rail and water routes, adopt the same rule. Under a law of that kind the roads would have to either devote themselves exclusively to through freight, or else discard that for way freight. If any one of the New-York lines was cut off from the trade with the West and Mississippi Valley, it would annihilate their value; it would utterly destroy the entire value of the Erie road, and would injure the Central—but not so destructive to the latter on account of its way business. He thought that all the through business done had not been profitable, but would be hereafter. * * * He had attended the railroad conventions for the last ten years, but did not consider that conventional rules always governed the rates. They were published to the world, and if any one line holds strictly to these rates the agents of the other were sure to underbid and secure the freight. The ability of each line to change its rates upon short notice did more to keep the rates at remunerative prices than anything else, and if any road was compelled to give thirty days' notice before it changed its rates, it would never get any of the through freights, for the very day that their reduced rates took place the other lines that could make a change without any previous notice, would underbid them and take the freights.

Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, the Receiver of the Erie Road Company, stated:

"They could not compete with other roads under *pro rata*. The competing roads would carry all of the Western freight by bidding one cent under their advertised rates. Neither could they compete with the road at the Great Bend, or at Aurora, if the present rates charged for carrying milk over the Eastern portion of the road were *pro rata* for freights over the entire length of the road; it would make freights from Dunkirk cost sixty dollars per ton, and should freights be pro rated from the West at rates for which they could be obtained, it would bring rates for the milk to a figure that would not pay one-fourth the expense of transporting it. He considered that if Portland, or any other sea-board city, secured better facilities for internal traffic than New-York, it would take the export trade from the latter City. He had been making inquiries of trans-Atlantic steam companies about rates that they would carry goods and produce to Europe for, and he found them unwilling to enter into a combination upon rates that would enable them to bring the trade of the West for Liverpool over the Erie road in competition with the Grand Trunk road. The latter were making arrangements for a still further reduction. They were offering greater facilities for the Liverpool freights by advances made upon the property by the agents of the road—thus making a market for them at once. He did not regard Portland as the real point, but Quebec. The steamers connected with that road were to carry freights from Quebec at thirty shillings, sterling, per ton, or about thirty-two cents per one hundred pounds, or fourth-class rates, with insurance, the same as from New-York. That was much cheaper than the New-York rates. Under a *Pro Rata* law the New-York roads could not carry one pound of the Liverpool freights. If the *Pro Rata* law is passed, he should collect all the facts in his power, and present the matter to the Supreme Court—stating his inability to work a road under it, and ask for their advice. The Grand Trunk Road was considered a political concern. The aid from the Government was given to improve the Canadas, and build up a powerful independent nation north of us to act as a check upon this country. In a recent conversation that he had with a prominent and influential Englishman, he asked him what he thought of the Grand Trunk as a Railroad. The reply was that it was not looked upon in England as a railroad, but as a political power. The Canadian Securities were all guaranteed by the Government."

The following is the merchants' memorial against these measures, presented in the Assembly by Mr. CONCKLIN, on Wednesday.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The remonstrance of the undersigned shipowners, merchants, and others interested in trade and commerce in the City of New-York, against the passage of an act imposing tolls upon the Railroads in this State; also an act in relation to the transportation of freight upon such roads, respectfully shows:

"That the enactment of either of the above laws would be productive of great injury to the commerce of this City and State, by forcing the Railroad Companies to increase the rates of through freight, and thus diverting traffic from the roads in the State of New-York to the Railroads of Canada, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and thus increasing the ocean carriage by the way of Montreal, Quebec, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, at the expense of the City and State of New-York.

The Railroad Companies of this State, at their present rates of freight, cannot pay interest on their capital, and yet such is the present competition with lines of Railroads in Canada and other States that the latter roads constantly divert the traffic from our own roads.

The legislation now proposed will confer only a small and temporary advantage upon the Canals and the State, while it will sacrifice the interests of those in this State who depend upon having the products of our country brought upon our own lines of Railroad to our own seaport, and will thus inflict an irreparable injury, not only upon private interests, but on those of the State itself, by lessening its commercial standing and superiority.

Your remonstrants, therefore, pray that no such measures may receive the sanction of your honorable body.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

A. A. Low & Bros.,
Moses Taylor & Co.,
David Ogden,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.,
Dunham & Dimon,
Williams & Guion,
Richardson & Co.,
W. L. Drayton,
Samuel Mitchell & Son,
Spofford, Tileston & Co.,
S. & T. Johnson,
Jas. W. Elwell & Co.,
Wm. Nelson & Sons,
K. Couillard,
J. R. Nevius,
Wm. Edson,
Goodhue & Co.,
Nath. L. & Geo. Griswold,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
C. H. Marshall & Co.,
Geo. Bell,
J. White & Sons,
W. L. Frost,
D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton,
Geo. W. Williamson,
Howland & Frothingham,
Cornelius K. Sutton,
F. M. French,
David Dows.

The foregoing direct and positive arguments against the extraordinary attempt now making to drive trade and commerce from the State ought to be significant of its ultimate defeat. And behind these is the negative consideration of the origin, nature and machinery of the selfish league who have have undertaken to rule the Legislature to purposes which, if not technically unconstitutional, would be a most wicked and unwarranted interference with the business interests of the people. Some of the facts relating to this point are already known and understood at Albany, and the swimming success with which the "league" manufactured a bastard "public opinion," and canvassed for and secured "petitions" and "pledges" up to the meeting of the Legislature, has induced some of the leaky vessels of the concern to openly boast of their clap-trap machinery, so that the whole public are likely soon to understand that this *Pro Rating* and *Tolling* affair is nothing better than a bold conspiracy to *use* the Legislature of this great State to the individual profit and interest of the half-dozen conspirators in certain Western Transportation Companies. These, having lost their former importance on the Canal, because of the speedier Railway competition, now aim, to all appearances, to black mail or else crush out the latter by way of reclaiming or equalizing profits.

In addition to the large business in New-York Central, there was a demand for Reading at 38⅛@½@⅜, the final bid after the printed list being 38⅞ ℔ cent. The orders to buy came mainly from Philadelphia or from parties here well posted in the affairs of the Company. For Rock Island the inquiry in the afternoon was at 63½ cash, and ⅝@¾ buyer's option, closing 63½, cash bid. The third week's traffic in January goes ahead of last year about 50 ℔ cent., the figures being $19,622, against $13,613 same week last season. The Southern Michigan also goes up about $10,000 on the traffic of the same week. The Preference shares are in more request. Galena shares improved to 59½@¾ ex dividend, and Panama was done at 130 ℔ cent. Toledo shares were firm at 20½ bid, and Harlem, Hudson and Pacific Mail all steady. In State Stocks the transactions were larger, and Virginias and Tennessees firm, and Missouris in demand at 79⅞@¼. In the Railway mortgages, the sales show an advance in Eries and Illinois Centrals. The second mortgage of the former brought 93¼, and the Free Land mortgage of the latter sold at par. The general market in the afternoon was somewhat unsettled on the Share list, the contest between the speculators for the rise or fall being somewhat spirited after the sudden advantage of the *Bulls* in the morning.

The quiet in Money affairs to-day amounted almost to dullness, for notwithstanding the speculative stir on the Stock Exchange, there seemed no marked employment for money among the Brokers. The rate on temporary loan is now more general at 6 ℔ cent., but with exceptions at 7 and at 5, the latter being accepted where deposits are voluntarily left with the old Brokers. In Discounts outside of Bank there is nothing new. And so with the Foreign Exchanges, the steamer for Saturday not being a favorite opportunity. The Customs are $72,000, and the disbursements from the Sub-Treasury $70,000. The present balance is $8,767,347. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
New-York, Jan. 21...	$123,845,931	$76,830,561	$19,233,494	$7,880,885
Boston, Jan. 23.........	59,917,179	17,378,070	4,182,114	6,488,139
Philadelphia, Jan. 23..	25,445,737	15,064,970	4,544,579	2,644,191
New-Orleans, Jan. 14...	24,928,912	20,088,490	12,366,735	12,417,846
Total..........	$234,137,759	$129,362,111	$40,336,972	$29,429,041
Last week...........	233,949,030	128,659,780	40,015,956	29,771,696

The Northwestern Insurance Company, of Oswego has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℔ cent., payable to New-York Stockholders on demand, at their New-York office.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 26.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 91⅞; Reading Railroad 19⅜; Morris Canal 49; Long Island Railroad 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad 37. Sight Exchange on New-York par.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR firm; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 50 for Howard-street and Ohio. WHEAT heavy; sales 2,000 bushels, at $1 23@$1 27 for Red, and $1 35@$1 45 for White. CORN steady, at 67c.@70c. for Yellow, and 71c.@74c. for White. RYE dull and nominal. PORK firm, at $17 50 for Mess, and $13 50 for Prime. WHISKY dull and heavy, at 24⅛c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 26.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 11,000 bales. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES, 37c.@39c. CORN steady at 75c.@80c. Old MESS PORK, $17 50; New, $18. Sterling Exchange, 7⅛@8 ℔ cent. premium for clear bills, and 6⅛@7 with bills of lading. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR advanced 10c.; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 50. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS generally unchanged: Mess Pork, $16 75@$17; Bacon, 7⅛c.; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Lard firm, and quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR unchanged; superfine, $5 50@$5 62½. WHEAT dull; red, $1 34@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 50. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels yellow, at 75c. WHISKY dull at 23c.@24⅛c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Teutonia, from Southampton and Hamburg—H. H. Freytelg and family, Agnes Nouke, F. G. Grape, A. Bartholo and lady, C. H. Heins, G. Richter, H. Henbach, C. Boman, E. Lengepred, Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. T. Lowe, Mrs. Lowe, H. Lowe, W. Lowe, and 82 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets.... 5 11 | Moon sets.... 9 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 30 | Gov. Island 11 19 | Hell Gate.... 12 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Barks T. Cushing, Colcord, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Flight, Hawks, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; C. C. Billings, Cort, Elizabethport, J. H. Sandford; Welsford, Shaw, Arroya, Thos. James; Ocean Wave, Collins, Nuevitas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Emily Fisher, Staples, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Lady Chapman, Cooper, St. Jago, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Angelia, Hunt, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; H. Jones, Aldrich, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Moonlight, Booth, Galveston, J. H. Brower; D. B. Warner, Carrow, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham. screw,) Taube, Hamburg Jan. 3, and Southampton on the 8th, with mdse. and 84 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly gales from W. S. W. to N. W. the entire passage. Passed Cape Race Jan. 21, at 8 A. M. Took a pilot from pilot-boat S. D. Jones, No. 15, off West Bay.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Cornelia, Barton, Matanzas Jan. 16, with melado and money to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Eliza Bliss, Sprague, Fernando Po, W. C. A., Dec. 4, in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Arcadian, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Wilson, Curacoa Jan. 7, with salt to Simms, Chase & Co.

Brig Josephina, (Por.,) Alavera, Oporto 50 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to J. Osborn.

Schr. Protector, Conklin, 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Sailed.

Ships Henrietta, for Havre; Timor, for Callao. Barks Tacony, for Naples; J. M. Churchill, for Havana. Brigs Judge Hathaway, for Sagua; Atlantic, for Barbadoes. Steamship Montgomery, Savannah. Ship Michael Angelo, New-Orleans. Barks Borgan, (Nor.,) Smyrna; J. G. Bunker, ——.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 26, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light N. W.; weather cloudy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 26, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light N. N. W.; weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 26, sunset—A schr. showing D. C. Murray's signal passing in by the Hook. No other inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind very light from N. W.; weather cloudy.

BOSTON, Jan. 26—Arr. ship Asteria, Snow, from Manila.

Off Highland Light—ship Florida, from Calcutta. Sld. from St. Helena, Dec. 14, ship Moses Wheeler, from Calcutta for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26—Arr. ships Patterson, fm. Kingston, Jam.; Mary Marshall, from Genoa; Thorswaldsen, from Liverpool; bark Revolution, from Messina.

Spoken, &c.

Marcy E. Jones—brig, from Malaga for New-York, Dec. 16, back of the Rock of Gibraltar.

By pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 15—25th inst., off Montauk, bark Fortune, from Palermo for New-York. Same time, bark Col. Ledyard, from Apalachicola for Providence.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER TEUTONIA.]

Remains at Bristol Pill 6th, National, Long, for New-Orleans.

Ent. out at Liverpool, 6th, Ocean Queen, Hall, Calcutta: Charles Hill, Small, do.; America, Howe, Mobile; Robert Kelly, Sherman, New-York; Nova Scotian, (stmr.,) Borland, Portland; John Spear, Spear, Philadelphia.

Cld. out, 6th, Christopher Hall, Freeman, for Hong Kong; Rockaway, Lufkin, and Marcia, Greenleaf, Merriman, Savannah.

Sld. 6th, Neptune, ——, New-Orleans.

Sld. from Portsmouth, 6th, W. H. Townsend, Townsend, Cardiff.

Arr. at Plymouth, 6th, C. J. Kershaw, Moore, Ibrail.

Arr. at Havre, 5th inst., Charles Danforth, Kelly, New-Orleans; Etiwan, Swan, Charleston.

Cld. 5th, Marcia C. Day, Chase, New-Orleans.

Sld. from Bremerhaven 4th, Adler, Gerdes, Baltimore.

Sld. from Gluckstadt 4th Sumter, Sutton, England.

Sld. from Bombay Nov. 26, Westward Ho, Wilkinson, Kurrachee.

Arr. at Calcutta Nov. 29, Franklin Haven, Sears, Liverpool, (Aug. 2.)

Cld. 24th, Hippogriffe, Howes, Philadelphia; 27th, North Atlantic, Proctor, New-York; 30th, Brewster, Fessenden, Boston; Clarissa Currier, Buntin, do.

Also arr. 24th, Gold Hunter, Crosby, Madras; 26th, Martha, Lane, Liverpool (July 21.)

Arr. at Adelaide, Oct. 29, Coquimbo, Gill, Melbourne, and sld. Nov. 17 for San Francisco.

Sld from Melbourne Oct 27, Saracen, Osgood, Callao; Argonaut White, do; Olivia, Jones, do; Nov. 5, Surinam, Andrews, Mauritius; 10th, Donald McKay, Price, Liverpool; 13th, Cincinnatus, Doane, Callao; 17th, Commodore Perry, Keddle, Liverpool; 17th, State of Maine, Humphrey, Callao.

Arr. at Sydney Oct. 15, E. Corning, Rotch, South Seas; 31st, Sea Witch, Ray, Shanghai, Nov. 4th, Carrie Leland, Smith, California; 11th, Achilles, Hart, San Francisco.

In port ready for sea Nov. 15, Electra, for San Francisco.

Arr. at Auckland Oct. 19, Mermaid, White, Liverpool.

Cld. at London Jan. 7, Quickstep, Wade, New-York.

Sld. from Deal 7th, Victoria, Anderson, from New-York for London.

Sld. from Plymouth 6th, Ocean Pearl, Chandler, New-Orleans.

Littlehampton, Jan. 6—A large piece of a ship's side came on shore about four miles east of this port, apparently North American build, and supposed to be part of a ship of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons register, supposed not to have been long in the water; also a boat, nearly new, without name, painted black, about 16 feet long.

Cowes, Jan. 6—The American bark Anna, Tuthill, from Laguna, has come into harbor to effect necessary repairs.

Lowestoft, Jan. 6—Put in, the Aurora, Troensegaard, from Taganrog for Boston.

Havre, Jan. 5—The American ship Luna, Shannon, from New-Orleans, which sustained damage in the outer harbor yesterday, was got up to the quay last evening, and immediately commenced discharging her cargo. About 1,400 or 1,500 bales cotton have already been landed, and it is believed that not more than 100 bales have been wetted.

Ostend, Jan. 6—Landed from the wreck of the American ship Plutarch, of New-York, a quantity of goods, comprising cotton, mahogany, hides, rice, extract of logwood, resin, &c., saved by the diving-cutter Twin, Hogg, of Dover.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Jan. 7, bark Eagle, for New-York next day; schr. Pilot's Bride, Croker, do. 5 ds.